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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

W.E.C. Recesses in Two Weeks

Textile Code Opens New Era

Henderson Pleads Arms Cuts

South Stirs at Liquor Call

Germany Signs With Vatican

San Francisco Plays Bridges

THE World Economic Conference decides tentatively to adjourn on July 26 for two months, with committees preparing for a busy autumn session. The gold bloc nations may remain in their seats until the recess; while Britain, the British Dominions, Scandinavia, Latin America and the Far East are expected to stiffen their adherence to the policies enunciated by the United States. Chairman Hull wins increasing friendliness to the Roosevelt idea that monetary stabilization in each country should precede international stabilization and that this should be accompanied by internal efforts to raise price levels. London feels that a constructive turn has been taken. Failure is averted, important understandings are developing and the nations share a common hope—By autumn America may be in a position to give the dollar a definite valuation.

¶ The United States cuts loose from a traditional industrial system of things when President Roosevelt signs the cotton textile code. This effort of one of the five largest industries to set its house in order abolishes child labor, names a minimum wage of $13 in the North and $12 in the South, limits workers to a 40-hour week and machinery to two 40-hour shifts. About 100,000 more workers will be employed than in 1929, with hours decreasing 25 per cent and wages increasing 30 per cent—The great and cheerful experiment of the Recovery Act gets under way.

¶ European nations prepare to listen, one at a time, to Arthur Henderson's definite proposals on arms cutting. The president of the Disarmament Conference talks with Premier Daladier of France, next will visit Premier Mussolini at Rome, then to many countries. He is offering and receiving proposals on settling the still pending questions of air forces and air bombing, computing of forces, arms budgets, arms trade, size of tanks and disposition of surplus war material. The hopes of the conference go with Henderson—Knotty problems seem to be solved today by being tackled over a table by informal, hard-hitting little groups who waste no words.

¶ Alabama approves and disapproves the President's call to it to back repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Arkansas and Tennessee, also voting in July, are likewise divided. The sometimes solid South, a great dry area, is not convinced that it must shoulder responsibility for bringing back unbridled booze in order to support the Democratic platform. The argument that the Government needs the $227,000,000 a year booze might bring in to carry the big public works loan is powerful argument. But the South asks itself a question—Should the loan be carried by wives and children who actually pay most of booze's big bills?

¶ Germany hears Chancellor Hitler announce that he proposes to make the nation 100 per cent National Socialist. He explains in Westphalia the new concordat with the Vatican by saying it means priests are now forbidden to take any part in political activities. In an official statement over his signature he says the Roman Catholic community puts itself unconditionally in the service of the National Socialists. The Vatican, following the Italian system, is to submit for advance government approval the names of all chief church appointees—And this time both church and state say they are happy over the minimizing of the church as a political factor.

¶ World fliers have their ups and downs, mostly downs. Gen. Italo Balbo and his 24 planes en route from Rome to Chicago remain grounded in Iceland by a storm covering the hop to Labrador. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, flying to Greenland, are forced down for the night by fog at South Warren, Maine. Jimmie Mattern, discovered unhurt beside his damaged Century of Progress in Siberia 80 miles from a house, asks for a seaplane to continue his earth-girdling. Transoceanic fliers become philosophers—They must be ready for unexpected things on the ground in trying to accomplish still more unexpected things in the sky.

¶ San Francisco and Oakland begin work on the world's largest bridge, which is to connect them. This 8½-mile span over San Francisco Bay, with Yerba Buena Island at the center, will cost about $75,000,000 and is being financed jointly by California and the R. F. C. President Roosevelt touches a golden telegraph key to fire blasts that move the first rock, former President Herbert Hoover speaks at the scene as an interested citizen. Work on the Golden Gate Bridge, five miles distant, to cost $35,000,000, is already under way. San Francisco is seeing two great dreams come true—But sunny San Francisco always did know how to put vitality into its visions.

Business Women of Nation Issue Demand for Fair Play

Five Thousand Delegates at Chicago Take Stand Against Discrimination

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 10 — Determined that women shall not be discriminated against or robbed of their gains in the business world by economic conditions, 5000 members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women are here for the opening of their biennial convention.

In 30 occupational round tables today and tomorrow they will seek to discover new opportunities for women. Courageous in the face of adversity, they will have a breakfast conference at which women who have lost their jobs will tell of new occupations in which they are winning success.

In spite of lowered salaries they are rolling up one of the largest registrations of any convention in the history of the organization, coming on six special trains, one bringing the national president, Mrs. Geline Macdonald Bowman of Richmond, Va., another starting from Florida, a New England special, one from the Gulf coast, a "pioneer" train from Boise, and a "1935 Special" bringing the Pacific coast delegates interested in taking the next biennial to Seattle.

When women entered business and the professions they were unorganized. Now that they are faced with the problem of holding their gains their national organization extends into all of the states and 1350 communities.

Both state and local groups are bringing stories of aid given to "white collar" workers. Employment bureaus

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Heads Business Women

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. GELINE M. BOWMAN

German-Vatican Pact Bars Priests From State Field

Accord Similar to That in Italy Defines Limits of Church Activity

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 10—The main point in the newly initialed German-Vatican concordat, it was explained by Chancellor Adolf Hitler in Westphalia during the week-end, is that priests are now "forbidden to take any part in political activities."

An official statement issued here over Herr Hitler's signature adds that complete freedom is now assured to Roman Catholics under the protection of the National Socialists. The statement refers to the concordat as a guarantee that the Roman Catholic community will "put itself unconditionally in the service of National Socialism."

Restoration of Organizations

It is further stated that in consequence of this action any Roman Catholic organization which may have been dissolved other than under orders of the central government will now be restored. Any measures taken against such associations and representatives will be rescinded.

The statement adds that Chancellor Hitler hopes this act of pacification will be completed by similarly harmonious adjustment over questions affecting the evangelical churches.

An important point, it is understood, treated in the concordant is that of church control of Roman Catholic teaching in schools and universities. Previously it had been agreed that the State should have a voice in the appointment of archbishops and in choosing occupants of professorial chairs in theological and philosophical faculties in the universities. A difference has arisen as to whether the governmental voice should be final. This has caused much controversy.

Similar Privileges Requested

The evangelical church has been especially concerned because in its case there has never been any question as to the absolute nature of the governmental veto under corresponding circumstances. Thus complaint has been made that the University of Heidelberg, which is the theological center of the evangelical church in Baden, has been less favored than that of Freiburg, which is the corresponding Roman Catholic headquarters in the same state. The evangelicals say that they have not received the same freedom in electing their professors as is enjoyed by the Roman Catholics in Freiburg.

The new Roman Catholic concordat is expected to meet the difficulty by the complete adoption of the Italian system. By that system the Holy See submits to the Italian Government names for all chief posts in the church, but the Vatican does not proceed to make appointments until after definitely ascertaining the political acceptability of its nominees.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, July 10—The concordat between the Vatican and the Reich, which was initialed here Saturday by the German Vice-Chancellor, Herr von Papen, and Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State, opens a new chapter in the relations of the Roman Catholic Church and Germany. Both sides express the keenest satisfaction at the successful conclusion of negotiations.

The Vatican, which was at first indifferent toward conclusion of a concordat with the whole Reich on the ground that Roman Catholic interests in Germany were sufficiently protected by the three existing concordats with Prussia, Bavaria and Baden, as these states include almost all the Roman Catholic population in Germany, completely changed its attitude when it became convinced that the present German Government intended to transform the Reich into a totalitarian state with no room for other than the National Socialist Party.

Exploring Course Of Library Offers Close-Up of Times

Modern Machines Held Not Responsible for Loss of Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 10—To give the lay reader a chance to "explore the times" and to get a close-up picture of the rapid succession of present-day events, the American Library Association is publishing today a series of five new reading courses.

The books are written by men who have been in the midst of the activity surrounding the work of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends. "Living with Machines" was written by Dr. William Fielding Ogburn, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago and research director of the President's Committee. "Collapse or Cycle?" is the work of Prof. Paul H. Douglas, an authority on wages and unemployment.

"Meeting the Farm Crisis" was written by Dr. J. H. Kolb, who grew up on the farm and has done much research work in agriculture. Mr. Harry D. Gideonse, associate professor of economics at the University of Chicago, prepared the book on "World Depression—World Recovery." "Less Government or More?" is the product of Mr. Louis Brownlow and Mr. Charles S. Ascher, officers of the Public Administration Clearing House and specialists in problems of local government.

Designed to point the way to good reading and intelligent thinking on current problems each pamphlet gives a short discussion of the subject and then guides the reader to six or eight outstanding books in the field which are recommended for further reading.

"New machines have deprived many of their jobs," writes Dr. Ogburn, "but in the long run have given us all more of the good things of life." Machines are responsible for only 10 or 15 per cent of the total number of unemployed, he said. The great public question before the American people now and during the next few decades is: What shall the state do with the business organizations that the machines create?

In dealing with the farm crisis, Dr. Kolb calls the farm problem everybody's problem. Both food and folks are the modern symbols of service and interdependence—country with city and city with country, he said.

The growth of the city manager movement as an example of business methods and professionalism in government is discussed in the pamphlet "Less Government or More?"

To establish more stable economic conditions in the entire world, Professor Gideonse in his pamphlet proposes a restoration of the flow of world trade by removing or lowering trade barriers. He suggests a reëxamination of the relationship of government to economic activity.

Bees Open Up Honey Plant in Museum; Lease Public Garden for Raw Material

The industrious bee has "crashed the gate" at the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History. This museum, which, up to now, has reserved its display cases for flora, fauna, and other inanimate displays, has stretched a point in favor of the enterprising bee. And under scholarly observation it has been determined, perhaps from a statistical checkup on the flittings in and out, that there is no depression in "beedom," except, of course, with the drones, who always preferred the bottom of the business cycle.

The bees are given free egress to the outdoors. And some of them have made a beeline for the Boston Public Garden, which is only a block away. Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, director of the society, avers, at least, that they go to the garden. But they must come back, for honey is certainly being piled up in the hives and all the bees seem to have got their five-year plan under way, with each fuzzy little Stalin playing his allotted rôle in the community venture.

The hive was brought to the museum by Miss Isabel Hoopes, assistant in herpetology there. Now it is hoped that the social register of the museum will be still further democratized in the future, so that occasionally flora and fauna will be forced to rub elbows with another exhibit of small living things. But it is stressed that the museum does not contemplate elephants, hippopotamuses or any competition with the zoo.

Trade Conference Focuses Eye On Roosevelt's Plan

Steering Committee Finds Plenty to Do Before Ending Session

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 10—The future of the World Economic Conference began today to open up in a clear, constructive fashion.

The bureau after surveying reports from the chairmen of the economic and financial committees has decided that, despite the taboo on stabilization talks imposed by the United States and the taboo on monetary matters which might injure countries remaining on gold imposed by the French, there is still plenty of material to occupy the nations usefully for about another fortnight.

Therefore after two weeks more of what all hope to be friendly cooperative negotiation on important but less controversial fundamentals the conference will recess for about two months. These final two weeks will be utilized to take advantage of the presence here of an unprecedented number of statesmen in a general exchange of ideas on topics which will not cause profound or bitter cleavages.

The stage will thus be set for the conference's resumption two months hence when it is hoped the American experiment will be advanced sufficiently both to permit some form of currency stability and to indicate to the rest of the world how far they should follow American methods.

Fruitful Outcome Expected

If all goes well the world can thus anticipate hopeful outcome for the first phase of the London meeting with resumption at a moment when genuinely great results will be attainable.

Meanwhile attention concentrates squarely upon America's home program. Its outcome will determine the world program. Every nation sits in the grandstand today watching American progress.

Moreover, the London conference has served to focus the spotlight upon President Roosevelt and what is called here the American internal revolution. Even statesmen from conservative gold countries like France reflect the keenest interest in American schemes at the very moment they protest their profound disbelief. Thus the conference appears to be following the best possible course now available: the graceful, dignified perhaps constructive, termination of its first phase with a breathless interval between acts, while the American drama advances to a conclusive point.

Coördination of Marketing

When the bureau met today it received a fairly clear report from the conference's economic committees indicating which part of their agenda can appropriately be discussed. The topics receiving a clean bill include the study of indirect protectionism

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Gombos Move Held Step to Conclave Of Danube Nations

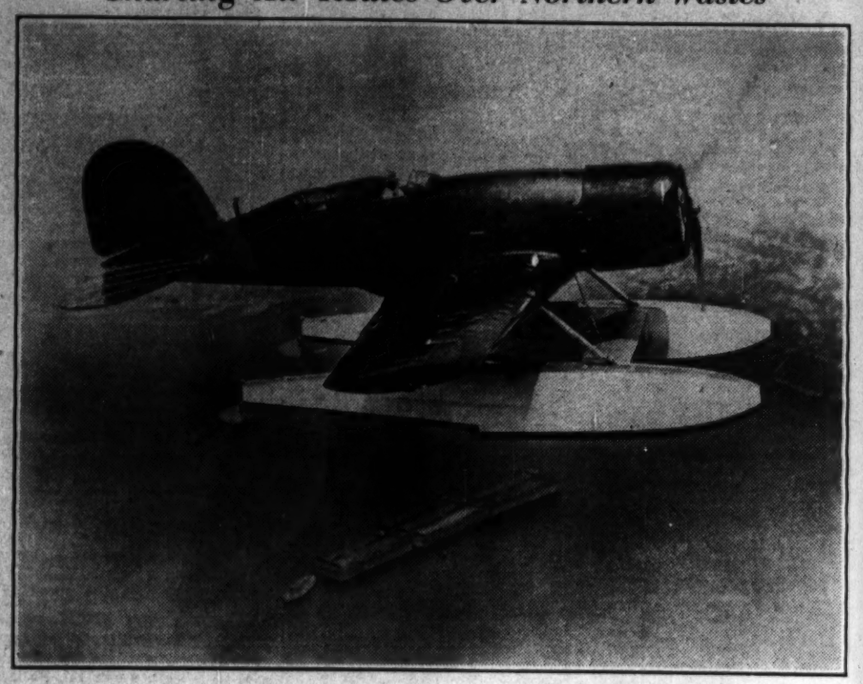
By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 10—Hint that a central European "economic conference" might be called emerges from the brief week-end visit of Mr. Julius de Gömbös, Hungarian Premier, here at the invitation of Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Austrian Premier. The visit served to soften the unpleasant impression made both here and in Budapest by the Hungarian Premier's sudden ostentatiously friendly conference with Herr Adolf Hitler in Berlin three weeks ago and will give impetus to interrelation between these two Danubian countries.

A brief, colorless communication declared that the Gömbös-Dollfuss conversations dealt with trade cooperation and mutual political questions. The Hungarian Premier told newspaper men he hoped that an economic conference of the central European countries would be called soon and announced Hungary's readiness to make necessary sacrifices in order to end the present tendency toward anarchy, and to enable Austria and Hungary to cooperate commercially and industrially. Hungary's Premier also gave assurance that he would cooperate economically with the Little Entente.

All Austrian political circles are especially insistent in pointing out that neither the restoration of the Hapsburgs nor the establishment of a customs union were discussed.

Charting Air Routes Over Northern Wastes



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

LINDBERGHS START FOR NORTH

Monoplane in Which Famous Flier and Wife Are to Survey Transatlantic Route via Greenland and Iceland.

Lindberghs Land Off Maine Coast On Northern Hop

Fliers to Survey Transatlantic Air Route Via Greenland

NORTH HAVEN, Maine, July 10 (AP)—The monoplane in which Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh are making a flight to Greenland, landed at this island this morning. They remained at the Morrow home for lunch and were still there at mid-afternoon.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 10 (AP)—Fog enfolding the Atlantic coast has interrupted Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh's flying expedition to Greenland and Iceland.

Taking off from New York for Halifax yesterday, they landed near Rockland, Maine, 3¼ hours later, a wireless message to the Radio Corporation of America's station at Chatham, Mass., announced.

The fliers were expected here today, weather permitting.

The assumption here was that they made their red, pontoon-equipped ship fast in some cove near Rockland for the night. The summer home of Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, is at North Haven, across Penobscot Bay from Rockland, but no report of their going there was received. They carried sleeping equipment, and the belief was that they spent the night near Rockland.

The Lindberghs are bound on a seven weeks' survey flight which will take them across Labrador, Greenland and Iceland with a view to mapping a possible commercial air route across the Atlantic.

Before he shot away from the waters of Flushing Bay, New York, with his wife behind him in the cockpit, Colonel Lindbergh had made it plain that they had no set schedule of stops, but Halifax was expected to be the first.

Soviet Rescue Plane Leaving Khabarovsk To Bring Mattern Back

MOSCOW, July 10 (AP) — Dispatches from Khabarovsk, Siberia, published in today's Moscow newspapers, said that Jimmie Mattern, the American aviator, was forced down 80 miles from Anadyr on the same day he left Khabarovsk (June 14) by motor trouble, and that the fuselage and wing of his plane were damaged in landing.

The American came down on a spot three miles and a half from the bank of the river Anadyr, which on that date was still frozen over. How long he remained there without assistance is not yet known but today's advices said that he was found beside the damaged Century of Progress by a frontier guard boat, which began patrolling the river as soon as the ice broke up.

Pravda's Khabarovsk correspondent expressed the opinion that the rifle and ammunition given to Mattern by Soviet authorities just before he left Khabarovsk stood the American in good stead during the time before he was rescued.

The Texan carried virtually no food with him from Khabarovsk.

The frontier guard found him uninjured and, taking him to Anadyr, lodged him in the guard's barracks, where he has resided since that time.

The guard also organized an expedition to pull Mattern's damaged plane into Anadyr but dispatches did not make it clear whether this had been accomplished.

The region where Mattern was forced down in the river valley is rough tundra with many small hills and swamps. There were no human beings nearer him than Anadyr, except small nomadic tribes of reindeer breeders.

Meanwhile a Soviet rescue plane was scheduled to leave Khabarovsk early today for Anadyr.

Curb on Religious Orders In Spain Meets Opposing Views From Rival Leaders

Minister of Justice Says Nation Will Be Relieved From Backward Régime by Secular School—Traditionalist Sees Hardships Through Change

Spain's Religious Orders Law, which almost overnight works reforms that have occupied decades in other nations, is the focal point of present conflict between the Roman Catholic Church and the Spanish Republic. Their respective viewpoints on this significant statute, which transfers control of education from the church to the state and confiscates the property of once powerful religious orders, are outlined by authoritative spokesmen:

Government View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The recent political crisis, followed by the reconstruction of the Azaña Cabinet, has paved the way for the carrying out of the provisions of the Religious Orders Law. These, according to Don Alvaro Albornoz, Minister of Justice, will be applied rigorously by the Government, which, however, is in no wise animated by hostile intentions to the Roman Catholic Church.

Persecution is not intended and Señor Albornoz declares that in respect of the functions in its proper sphere, the church should benefit enormously by its loss of the privileged position which gave it a practical monopoly in education and undue influence in politics.

Señor Albornoz, the Minister responsible for the application of the law, in discussing the situation with The Christian Science Monitor, declared that the majority of the leaders of the revolutionary movement were convinced that progress in educational methods depended on the removal of the Roman Catholic influence. Primary, secondary and university instruction throughout Spain required complete overhauling unhampered by interference in the making of appointments. Even university posts had in the past been given to inferior men because of church antagonism to non-Roman Catholics.

Lack of Culture Alleged

Two main factors, apart from political and educational considerations, impress the minister with the need for liberation from such interference. One is that the world progresses rapidly in an intellectual sense while Rome stands still. The great majority of Spaniards are no longer willing, he said, to accept in blind faith teachings tainted with a medieval creed.

The other was described as the low standard of culture of many members of the religious orders and priests. Even bishops in Spain, enjoying privileged social positions, he said, were notably lacking in ordinary culture. It is therefore not surprising that education under the monarchy was considered of minor importance. The Minister remembers having seen budgets in which the amount provided for education for the city of Madrid, with nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants, was less than that allotted for the bands of a regiment. Indeed the Spanish treasury sometimes provided less for the education of the whole nation than was budgeted by the City of New

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Roman Catholic View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Hoping that the Religious Orders Law may yet be prevented from taking effect, leaders of Roman Catholic opinion are watching the political situation closely. Previous to the recent Cabinet crisis they had expected general elections would soon be forced. The belief was that women's votes would decide the future of Spain in a sense favorable to Roman Catholic traditions.

Count de Rodezno, leader of the Traditionalist, a pro-Roman Catholic party, which many "Alfonsinos" are joining, when discussing the situation of the church and the attitude of Roman Catholics, told The Christian Science Monitor that, like the agrarian reform law, the Religious Orders Law would be found unworkable in practice.

In order to close down thousands of monastic schools providing some 600,000 children with primary education, not only would several years be required but also a large sum of money which had not yet been voted. He believed that the critical situation throughout Spain would reflect itself in a change of government before provision could be made.

Whereas only 50,000 scholars receiving secondary education were affected, the matter was, he added, much more serious in their case owing to the complete absence of boarding schools. Besides, while parents were quite willing to entrust their children to ecclesiastics they would not for a moment consider boarding them with laical teachers untried under this system.

Change Held Unworkable

For some time past private enterprise has been founding schools which will be run by ecclesiastics without ostentation of the nature of the teachers' profession, he said. This, it appears, cannot be prevented by law. Roman Catholics are determined to counter the attempt to eliminate religion from early training and the result will be, declared the Count, that enormous sums of the nation's money will be wasted in empty schools.

It has so far been found impossible to replace the Jesuit teachers by state-paid employees, he added, and their fine educational establishments have been closed without offering anything in return. Many students belonging to the working classes, he said, have been unable

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Things Present

Have 11 years of prohibition eliminated the alcoholic appetite from the system of the average American? Present-day phases of the liquor situation are discussed by Willis J. Abbot on the Editorial Page.

Sheep, yes, even "mutton-heads" have been trained to do useful farm work as you will note by reading the story on this subject on the Children's Page.

A further installment of the Hymnal Notes appear on the Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening, Progress in Education pages, and No. 3 in the series of "Number" puzzles.

Business Still Up And Forging Ahead

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 10—News of rapid expansion and improvement continued to come from all lines of business in Chicago during the past week.

Retail sales mounted to levels well in excess of those of last year. Backlogs of unfilled orders increased in many different lines at wholesale. The steel industry boosted output to 56 per cent of capacity. Passenger revenue figures from local surface and elevated lines swelled to levels unprecedented in the past two years.

Railroad freight loadings set a new high mark for the year and production of electric power in the local area was the highest since July, 1929, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

U. S. Begins New Rule Of Collectivism

Textile Industry With Its Code Leads Way to Changed Era

Bully, Roosevelt Says

Industry Itself Implements Much That Labor Has Demanded for Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 10—The cotton textile industry today set its course for the initial experiment under the National Recovery Act, leading the way for all American industry toward a revolution in the economic system.

Beginning next Monday, following President Roosevelt's signature last night of its code of fair competition, the industry will commence operation under a program which outlaws child labor, opens the way for a tremendous increase in national purchasing power through higher wages and the shorter work week, and will chart the way toward abolition of company mill villages, the "stretch-out" system and the other practices which have branded the textile industry for so many years as one of the most backward in the country.

President Roosevelt's entire recovery program, and, incidentally, his political career, is staked on the success of this initial experiment. The country waits eagerly to see if these new conceptions of a national economy will work. If they work, if purchasing power begins to make itself felt in still stagnant retail trade, if thousands of unemployed start a happy march back to the factories, then the country will know that it is moving forward toward certain recovery.

Signing Was Unexpected

Launching of the new code came unexpectedly last night when the President and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, decided that the time had come to take the first definite step along the new path in view of a threatening increase in speculative production.

Employment of 100,000 more in the industry than it required in 1929 and 60,000 more than in the peak year of 1927 was predicted by Dr. Alexander Sachs, chief of the research division of the recovery administration as a result of these revolutionary changes in the first of the "big five" of the American industries to come under terms of the act.

Dr. Sachs also estimated that the average textile mill wages throughout the country will be increased about 30 per cent and the average hours of work reduced about 25 per cent, thereby carrying out the fundamental purpose of the act, which is to raise the national purchasing power and hold down production until the two most vital elements in the national economy can get back into proper relation to each other.

Some Parts Incomplete

Not yet completed are provisions for the tire fabric and the surgical dressing sections of the industry which claim peculiar problems warranting preferential treatment.

Before signing the code, the President made several changes, which include provisions for higher wages to Negroes and other unclassified types of labor after Jan. 1.

Mr. Roosevelt then read the entire code through punctuating his words with frequent exclamations of "bully," signed it and issued a statement acclaiming the end of the "ancient atrocity" of child labor, and declared he could think of "no greater achievement of coöperation, mutual understanding and good will" than the terms which the cotton manufacturers voluntarily proposed for the code.

Of those responsible in large part for the code General Johnson said in a formal statement in part as follows:

"After the President's statement on signing the textile code there is nothing more to be said except to thank the men who did most to make it possible and this I am directed by the President and in his name to do.

"Mr. George A. Sloan, Mr. Nelson Slater, and Mr. R. T. Stevens, have worked for months on this job and while they had the active support of all the leaders they have devoted their days and nights for weeks to attain this end.

All Worked Together

"For the Administration, Mr. Alexander Sachs, whose analyses have largely governed our conclusions, and Mr. William H. Allen, who conducted the hearings, are entitled to the whole credit for an able and tactful conduct of negotiations and hearings which produced the final results.

"The restraint, understanding and coöperation of both labor and industrial representatives were a marked feature of all the proceedings and the close personal support and advice of the great labor leaders, Mr. William Green, Mr. John Frey, Mr. John L. Lewis, Mr. Joseph Franklin, Mr. Sidney Hillman, Mr. Edward McGrady, Father Haas, and Mrs. Rose Schneiderman were as constantly with us as were those of such great industrial leaders as Mr. Gerard Swope, Mr. Edward Hurley, Mr. Louis Kirstein, Mr. Alfred Sloan, Mr. William Green, Mr. David Coker and Mr. Austin Finch. Equally devoted were the services of such scientific men as Mr. Leo Wolman, Mr. William Ogburn, and the whole consumers group headed by Mrs. C. C. Rumsey."

Roaring Get-Away As Green Flashes Is Declared Risky

Racing to Beat Lights and Other Practices Are Also Condemned

Streets jammed with traffic. Motorcars lined up facing a red light. Cars held in gear and engines racing for the anticipated change in signals. They're off! Two cars beat the light in the press to gain the lead. Others barely escape scraping mudguards. And away they go in a burst of speed to the next corner, where the process is repeated.

No—this is not a race. It is a picture drawn by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety of a situation which defeats the safety purpose of traffic lights at street intersections and causes almost as many accidents as any other condition on the highways. This is competition, the committee says, and not protection.

Trying to "beat the lights" is one of the consistent causes of serious accidents according to the committee's tabulations which show that 1600 yellow tags or safety reminders are issued to offenders of this sort every month, bringing traffic law enforcement efforts to a focus on this particular type of violator.

There are eight major causes of motor mishaps recorded by the committee, and speed competition at the crossroads is third on the list. For the edification of motorists, the committee issues the following don'ts which come under the head of protection and not restriction:

Don't go rushing up to a street intersection with the idea that you must catch the green light.

Don't plow right through on a yellow light.

Don't jump the lights.

Don't start ahead because you see the opposite light turn yellow prior to the change to red.

Don't go ahead when the light turns green if pedestrians are still in the road.

Don't think the highway is a racetrack and that you must win the lead at every street crossing.

As a direct warning and not merely as an afterthought, the committee asks motorists to remember that traffic lights are not only for the protection of motorists but are primarily for the protection of pedestrians. The motorist pays for the traffic lights—he should get his money's worth by observing them, is the parting message contained in the committee's weekly report.

Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, added a word of caution to motorists as the result of 17 fatalities on the State's highways last week. One of the things he would like to do is to print a sign with letters a mile high to read as follows: "Cramp your wheel when parking on a hill."

Many accidents have been caused lately, he said, because of cars improperly parked on hills breaking away and going their way of needless destruction. The registrar calls attention also to the "handwriting on the wall" which reads "don't speed."

Motion Pictures

Summer Nadir

Considering the week-end openings, not in the order of their appearance, but in the ratio of their comparative intelligence, we begin with "I Loved You Wednesday," because of its implied relation to a stage play of some merit. It opened at the Metropolitan Theater, Friday, and proved disappointing. Miss Elissa Landi is not the type for the part assigned her. Mr. Victor Jory wears an overdone smile and heaps on the caddishness as a thoroughly detestable philanderer. Miss Miriam Jordan gives a pale performance as his wife. Mr. Warner Baxter is the star of this outfit, and even he is a fairly uninterested hero. The camera does some spectacular roving, from Paris to South America to New York, and makes stunning shots of the building of Boulder Dam, which come off with style. In addition to the picture, Miss Evelyn Brent appears in person, and there is a lively stage revue, with Mr. Harry Fox, called "Hotel Syncopation."

But we should really have headed the list with R. K. O. Keith's, not for its feature film, "Bed of Roses," but for the Walt Disney masterpiece, "Father Noah's Ark," done in technicolor—a joyful combination of rhythm, design and humor. As for "Bed of Roses," it boasts mistily poetic views of a water front and a cotton barge—and little else. Of course there is Miss Constance Bennett (for her private assembly of fans) as the girl who climbs out of sordid surroundings by undesirable methods, and then—for the sake of Mr. Hayes or popular opinion—suddenly goes straight. Far less stereotyped is the pert and pretty brunette, Miss Pert Kelton, who gives a piquant touch to her tough girl. Mr. Joel McRae is all manly strength as the bargeman and Mr. John Halliday is quite southern-gentleman (with an English accent) as the publisher who is more sinned against than sinning. And if you ask us, it's all tommyrot. For the expertness and vitality of its vaudeville entertainers, R. K. O. Keith's should be congratulated. The new bill and picture opened Saturday.

And what can be said of a screen play called "Baby Face"? At the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, Miss Barbara Stanwyck, looking far from ingenuous, is starred in the distasteful title rôle, emerging from slime to glitter by a particularly slimy path. Hokum and bunkum characterize the plot. There is a forced and totally unconvincing moral ending. Mr. Donald Cook is a likable actor on the up and up. Mr. George Brent's art should be directed to another medium of expression, possibly selling bonds. A gangster film, "Gambling Ship," featuring Misses Benita Hume and Glenda Farrell and Messrs. Cary Grant and Jack LaRue, and several other gentlemen of the screen who are just as good though not played up in such large type, is the secondary picture but better choice Opened Thursday.

Rated last on the list, for complete negligibility, is "Made on Broadway" at Loew's State, opening Friday. And what was made on Broadway? Oh, yes, it was Miss Sally Eilers, fished from a plunge from a ferry (Miss Bennett does that, too, only she picks a steamer) by a furiously active publicity man and curled and manicured and gowned up into a Follies Girl. And to what avail? It is a little obscure, but we believe she remained a Gutter Girl at heart, and Mr. Robert Montgomery, P. M., for all his pains, finds no good in her and rejoins his hitherto neglected wife (Miss Madge Evans) on a liner, Paris-bound we suppose, since all worthy screen people seem to go there. Furthering the sadness of the occasion, there is a Fatty Arbuckle short of astounding crudity. And, with the best will in the world, we would suggest that the Sunday vaudeville at this theater be bettered or cast into outer darkness. M. L.

Lightning Visits Barn Three Times

Lightning bolts, those wild horses of the sky, kicked up their heels at a popular adage Saturday, namely, that lightning never strikes twice in the same spot. During the series of violent electrical outbursts that broke over New England Saturday and Sunday, the barn owned by Mr. Leo Kaplan was struck for the third time in 30 years, with an estimated loss of $15,000.

Barns, houses, churches and wires were frequent targets of lightning over the week-end, with Manchester, N. H., Amesbury, Brockton Quincy and Portsmouth reporting particularly severe storms on Sunday. In Amesbury lightning played a veritable tattoo on one street, hitting a house and moving across the yard and hitting another.

Little hint was given by the sky as to where one storm began and the other left off, for the clouds were solid walls along the western horizon, on both Sunday and Saturday. The constant recurrence of these storms—there were four Saturday in Portsmouth—seemed like the same storm renewing itself as it hovered over inhospitable cities and towns.

Hartford Gets Clock Owned by First Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10—A clock once owned by Thomas Seymour, the first Mayor of Hartford, has been given to the city of Hartford and has been placed in the executive office at the Old State House, which, though once state property, now is a city building.

Mr. Newton C. Brainard, former Mayor, and Mr. Morgan B. Brainard, former police commissioner, secured the clock after tracing it through a succession of owners and presented it to Mayor William J. Rankin. The clock was made by Timothy Chaney, a Revolutionary soldier. Thomas Seymour owned it from 1784 to 1812.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Roads and Ports Held Seeking Rate To Obtain Freight

Rise in Wood Pulp Tariff Would Check Traffic in Boston Harbor

New England railroads, benefiting by the freight tonnage of imported and intercoastal wood pulp hauled from Boston docks to points in the middle West, and who would continue to gain through retention of present freight rates and subsequent continuation of the flow of wood pulp through the Port of Boston, were in the paradoxical position today of endeavoring to justify increased rates and driving business away from this port.

Hearings opened today, before examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the vigorously contested case of proposed higher freight rates on the land haul. The New England Freight Association, representing the railroads, filed tariffs to increase the present woodpulp rates from Boston on the all-rail differential routes to the middle West, by 40 cents to $1.60 per ton, depending on the destination. Yet two roads, the B. & M. and N. H. declared themselves against the increases.

Mr. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, declared that the proposed rates were not recommended by the New England railroads; that the New England railroads were not in sympathy with them and trunk line railroads, serving outside ports, had brought pressure on New England roads to force them to higher rates, contrary to their best judgment and best interests.

The new rail tariffs, which were ordered suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission, pending the outcome of the hearings that opened today, called for an increase in pulp shipped inland from New York by about half as much as the increase from Boston and would leave the rates from Portland, Maine, as they were. These three ports have been on a par as far as rates on woodpulp are concerned, for many years.

Dedham Fugitives Caught in New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 10 (AP) Two men who police say escaped from Dedham, Mass., jail, Saturday night during a thunder and lightning storm, were captured today in a swamp behind the Evergreen Cemetary. The men, Bennie Pedato of Marlboro, Mass., and Clarence DeCrane, alias Green, of Boston, were caught at daybreak after they had fled from the car in which they were recognized and eluded a squad of officers throughout the night.

Police pressed the search for a third man, Charles Doherty of Boston, who they said escaped from the jail with Pedato and Decrane and was with them last night.

The break from the Dedham jail was effected while the institution was in darkness after the storm had put out the lights. The prisoners, who were making bread in the jail bakery, forced the bars on the kitchen window and escaped over a 13-foot wall.

On the Esplanade

9:30 p. m.

Pomp and Circumstance ..... Elgar
Symphonic poem, "Danse macabre" ..... Saint-Saëns
Minuet in B major for strings ..... Boisnal
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg" ..... Wagner
Suite from the opera "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Aragonaise—Intermezzo—Gypsy dance
Ave Maria ..... Schubert
(Solo violin: Mr. Zeus)
Selection, "Music in the Air" ..... Kern
Procession of the Sardar ..... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff

Ely Recommends Suspension of Law Regulating Hours

To bring Massachusetts labor laws in conformity with the provision for a 40-hour week under the National Industrial Recovery Act, Gov. Joseph B. Ely sent a message to the Legislature asking for the suspension of state laws which were at variance with the federal provision.

In his message, the Governor says: "The President has approved the textile code providing among other things for a 40-hour work week with provisions for minimum wages and other provisions for the benefit of the industry in general. . . . The provisions in our law, however, which permit employment of women after 6 o'clock in the evening, will be a bar to the operation under the proposed code by the Massachusetts textile industry and therefore a great loss both to the employers and the employees.

"I therefore recommend that the Commissioner of Labor and Industries be authorized to suspend the operation of the 6 o'clock law during the time when the federal code is in operation for the textile industry, or a relief for the 6 o'clock law in such a manner as you may deem advisable under all the circumstances."

Recovery Hinges On United Action, Miss Perkins Says

Addresses First Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 10—Unity was the word used by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, to describe the impelling force behind the National Industrial Recovery Act in an address at Wellesley College Saturday evening before the first annual session of the Institute for Social Progress.

The keynote of the recovery act is unity, said Miss Perkins; the unity that "comes from mutual recognition of the essential dependence of all of us on each—of employers on workers, of workers on management." She said it requires recognition not only of rights, but of obligations—of duties to each other and the common good.

"The worker, the employer and consumer are united at last in cooperating in a drive against the forces which have brought want, despair and misery into so many homes in the last few years," said the head of the Labor Department. "Such a concerted attack can hardly fail of its objective."

Miss Perkins said the most striking example of this new feeling of unity was shown last week when the cotton textile industry drew up the first code under the recovery program. Workers and employers laid aside differences of opinion which have held for many years, she explained, and through Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the back-to-work act, they drew up "what should prove a workable program to give jobs to men and women." She said that other industries will follow suit and that this should mean a setting up of a new economic and social period in the country.

Miss Perkins said that through the continuation of this era of unity and good will her department would strive to shorten working hours and build up a higher system of pay so that buying power may be increased to the benefit of everyone—industry, labor, the merchant, banker and the public.

The speaker emphasized the attainment of better working conditions under the cotton textile code measure signed by President Roosevelt. She referred particularly to the abolition of child labor, pointing out that similar provisions can be expected in codes governing the other industries.

Pointing out that such action covers only the emergency period, Miss Perkins declared that the movement for ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment "must go on." The Labor head said it had been her experience that when industry improves employment of children increases. For that reason, she said, it is essential to guard against any possible return of such a condition.

The speaker said the self-imposed code of fair competition in the cotton textile industry, providing for minimum wages, maximum hours of work and abolition of child labor, should bring about the employment of 100,000 more persons than were engaged in the industry in 1929, 60,000 more than ever before in the industry, according to careful estimates.

"Most of our other industries will soon be self-governed by democratically arrived at codes," Miss Perkins said, "designed also to protect the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining for all employees. If this is accomplished and the Federal public works program which is a part of the Emergency Act, to furnish jobs, gets underway shortly, a substantial number of unemployed men and women will again be drawing pay envelopes and a decent living wage will be in them. This will give them buying power, and as they use it to purchase what they need, they in turn will be building up more buying power. Such a cycle should check the downward economic spiral and start us on a climb to prosperity. Consumption economics plus moral force equals economic revival."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds becoming north or east.

All New England States: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming moderately northerly; generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	88	Montreal	60	76
Bismarck	58	92	Nantucket	60	76
Boston	69	88	New Orleans	78	94
Buffalo	62	80	New York	72	84
Calgary	58	80	Norfolk, Va.	76	92
Charleston	84	88	North Platte	74	98
Chicago	70	78	Philadelphia	74	88
Cincinnati	74	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	110
Denver	70	90	Pittsburgh	66	86
Eastport, Me.	58	62	Portland, Me.	64	68
Hatteras	82	82	Raleigh	80	96
Honolulu, T. H.		78	St. Louis	74	88
7p.m., July 9	74		St. Paul	72	86
Helena, Mont.	66	86	Salt Lake City	72	90
Huron, S. D.	74	92	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville	78	94	Santa Fe, N. M.	66	88
Kansas City	74	94	Seattle	54	74
Key West	86	90	Tampa	82	90
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	74	82
Memphis	76	82	Wichita, Kan.	80	104
Miami, Fla.	78	84	Williston, N. D.	70	88

A—8 a. m., July 10.
B—Maximum July 9.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:26 p. m., Tuesday 2:41 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair except showers Wednesday or Thursday; cool Monday and Tuesday, warmer Wednesday, somewhat cooler about Friday.

'Thar She Blows!' From the Crow's Nest Tells Ships to Avoid Navy's Tin Whale

"Thar she blows—or somethin'!"

Navigators, beware! The traditional hail of the whaleman may soon be heard again on the waters of Cape Cod Bay. But what may appear to be a mighty-flippered leviathan cavorting on the surface of the deep should receive a careful second look.

News from the Boston office of the United States Hydrographic Service indicates that the Navy's new submarine, the Dolphin (SC3), is planning to run some trials off the fist of the cape next week.

Notices are being scattered by the hydrographic officers warning mariners in the Bay that anything resembling Moby Dick should receive a wide berth. For most likely it will be the Navy's new tin whale trying out her steering flukes and diving fins on the Government's measured mile outside of Provincetown.

So if the lookout hails the bridge with anything like a whaleman's cry, it is more than likely that the navigator will reach for a chart instead of a harpoon to check his course and give the streaking whaleback a wide, wide berth.

Events Tonight

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress: Address, "The Future of Business Enterprise," by Mr. Henry S. Dennison, president, Dennison Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Ralph E Flanders, vice-president of American Association of Mechanical Engineers, Billings Hall, 8. Open to public.

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:48, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.
Fine Arts Theater—"Der Liebling von Wien," 1:10, 3:16, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Cape Cod Branch, S. P. C. C.: Opening of gardens in Falmouth and Woods Hole, 2 to 6.

University of Pennsylvania: Luncheon, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 12:30.

Fiber Board Manufacturing: Meeting, University Club, 2.

New England Shoe and Leather Fair: Exhibits, Hotel Statler, all day.

Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Exchange: Sale of articles, estate of Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey C. Whitney, Woods Hole.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Simba—Par I," 3, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Der Liebling von Wien," 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:34 a. m., 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10:00, 11:40 a. m., 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.

Summer Theaters

Provincetown—Wharf Theater, "Painted Butterfly" (new), with Richard Whorf, week of July 10.
West Falmouth—Beach Theater, "Etienne" (new), July 12-15.
Dennis—Cape Playhouse, "Criminal-at-Large," with Miss Cissie (Cecelia) Loftus, week of July 10.
Cohasset—South Shore Playhouse, "The Divine Drudge" (new), dramatized from Miss Vicki Baum's novel, "And Life Goes On," week of July 10.
Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse, "The Devil's Disciple," week of July 10.
Peterborough, N. H.—Mariarden Theater, "Under Glass" (new), July 13 to 16.
Skowhegan, Maine—Lakewood Theater, "The Man Who Changed His Name," week of July 10.
Ogunquit, Maine—Ogunquit Playhouse, "Candle Light," week of July 10.
Newport, R. I.—Newport Casino, "Criminal-at-Large," week of July 10.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Stowitts; Byzantine Coins, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes; Engravings after Peter Brueghel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Portrait Engravings of the seventeenth century.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and others hours by appointment. Open Sundays through July 30, from 1 to 5, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors by Homer, Sargent and Macknight. French drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Masterpieces of graphic art. Recent gifts from the Republic of Spain; Iberian bronzes and pottery and sculpture.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also specially arranged garden court, exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists. Also exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters, Through Aug. 15.

The Architects' Shop—Exhibition water color paintings by Mr. Samuel Homsey.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30. Life in a rock-tide pool, water and land birds of North America, moths and butterflies, foreign birds, pottery making in Pueblo Land, Indian baskets, 250 old-fashioned, modern, foreign and novelty dolls, figurines showing customs of vanishing India.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.

Casson Galleries—General summer shows.

Boston Art Club—Members' group exhibitions. Through July 29.

Foster Brothers—General summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Print Shop—Audubon prints of bird life.

W. J. Gardner Galleries—Recent water colors by Vladimir Povlosky.

Holman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.

Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.

Sherree Studio—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Original illustrations by L. Leslie Brooke. Through July 31.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Boston Customs Triple

Duties collected by Uncle Sam under the Tariff Act at the Massachusetts Customs District—chiefly Boston—during the month of June, made public today at the Custom House, were nearly three times as much as the collections in June of last year.

Schools to Teach Trade Policy

BUENOS AIRES, July 10 (By U. P.)—School children in this country soon are to be instructed in the "economic importance and great historic worth" of the Anglo-Argentine trade agreement, under instructions sent to all schools by the Ministry of Education.

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Alfred Lewis, MANAGER

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"I want a JOB"

YOU know me as a telephone. Actually, I'm a man-of-all-work, and I want a job.

What can I do? Well—

I can do your errands at the stores for groceries, household supplies, and all kinds of little items.

I can guard your home against emergencies.

I can help protect the children.

I can be a good night watchman, for I never sleep.

I'm good company, even when I'm quiet, for you know I'm there when you want me. You won't be lonesome with me around.

I'll bring more visitors to you.

I'll work for ten cents a day, or even less, and I know I'm worth that.

Give me a month's trial, and see if I don't make good.

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English Pure Silk reduced from 8/11 and 10/6 per pair to 4/-, these fine gauge English made stockings of the purest silk can be had in all the most fashionable shades. With lace clox. The stockings are slightly sub-standard, which enables us to make this astounding offer. SALE PRICE per pair 4/-

"Aristoc" and "Mazbella" stockings, pure silk of light weight, with lisle feet and tops. The fact that these stockings are slightly sub-standard enables us to reduce the price from 4/11 per pair to SALE PRICE 2/11

Regular First Choice, "Le Gui" French lisle thread service weight stockings, which are regularly sold everywhere at 3/11 per pair, offered by Marshall & Snelgrove's at 2/3 per pair. Only this great cash purchase enables the offer to be made. In Black, White and fashionable day colours. Sizes 8½, 9 and 9½. Usually 3/11 pair. SALE PRICE, pr. 2/3

Remarkable value in attractive tie shoes, as illustrated, in brown or black glace, cuban heel. In all sizes and half sizes. Usually 25/9 pair. SALE PRICE, pair 12/9

"Kayser"—The name that means so much in hosiery. Sale clearance of discontinued range of "Kayser" fine lisle hose in many new colours. Usually 2/11 pair. SALE PRICE, pair 2/-

The Summer SALE AT MARSHALL & SNELGROVE'S

Now in Progress

IN weighing the merits of the sale it should be remembered that nothing is cheap unless it is good; our reputation for excellence in quality is therefore a positive assurance that you can obtain on this occasion bargains in the real sense of the word.

becoming three-piece ENSEMBLE in a new woollen fabric, subdued checks with plain material to tone give a tasteful effect. Colours: Black/Black and white skirt, Blue/Blue and white skirt. In three sizes. Original price 6½ Gns. SALE PRICE 98/6

A delightful printed crepe-de-chine AFTERNOON GOWN, a copy of Agnes Drecoll, in new floral designs. In all stock sizes, and various colours and designs. Original price 7½ Gns. SALE PRICE £4

25 Smart COATS in various materials and styles, of which sketch is an example. In all wool tweed with novelty crossover fastening. A remarkable opportunity. Usual prices 5½ and 6½ Gns. ALL ONE SALE PRICE £3

Frisca CARDIGAN SUIT, perfect fitting, designed and made at our Newquay factory, finished attractive bow, gored skirt. Average fittings. Colours: Parma, Tabac, Primrose, Navy. Season's price 35/9. SALE PRICE 30/- CAP AND SCARF 8/6 SET

£40,000 STOCK OF HIGH GRADE SILKS

In this collection will be found brocades with gold and silver metal effects, fancy velvets, hand-blocked printed crepe-de-chines and mousseline-de-soie. Many are offered at half price and less. All-silk printed taffetas and Chines. 4/11 to 8/11 yard—less than half price.

HANDSOME BROCADES

A large collection of super quality METAL BROCADES. These have been drastically reduced, many designs being one-third of the original prices. These are of great interest for the coming Autumn season, as the most exclusive manufacturers of Paris are producing similar ranges but at prices greatly in excess of the quotations offered by us. SALE PRICE, YARD 8/-

CREPE-DE-CHINE

A special feature of the sale will be our offer of all-silk printed CREPE-DE-CHINES, in original designs and colourings, in superior qualities. Also French printed CHIFFONS and ORGANDIES, including many beautiful pieces from the leading Model Paris House. SALE PRICE, YARD 5/6

WASHING CREPE

A great variety of British all-silk WASHING CREPES, in fancy weaves, checks and stripes, also plain colourings. Specially designed and woven for us. SALE PRICE, YARD 5/6

AMAZING OFFER

A special offer of all-silk heavy weight British woven MAROCAIN and CREPE ONGAR, that can be highly recommended. Specially woven for us, but the pieces being a little defective in the weaving will be marked, in place of 12/9 and 13/9 a yard at SALE PRICE, YARD 8/11

The eagerly awaited SHOE SALE
Some of the Bargains

A wonderful Crocodile Shoe made from selected skins, one-bar style with leather heel. In Black or Brown. Usual price 52/6 pair. SALE PRICE, pair 35/9

A smart leather heeled WALKING SHOE in brown or black calf. Similar style in one-bar SALE PRICE, pair 16/9

Specially designed Marshall & Snelgrove's famous Monk Shoes. In selected black or brown calf. Usual price 32/9 pair. SALE PRICE, pair 16/9

A comfortable Highland Brogue, toe buckle, finished with leather buckle on vamp. In Willow Calf, Box Calf, Black Patent or Black, Brown, Rust or Grey Suede. Usual price 35/9 pair. SALE PRICE, pair 21/9

Smart instep TIE SHOE with medium leather heel. In black or brown ripple seal calf. Usual price 25/9 pair. SALE PRICE, pair 16/9

An excellent Sports or Country Walking Shoe in Brown, thornproof suede. Usual price 32/9 pair. SALE PRICE, pair 16/9

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Colleges Rebuked For Their Neglect Of Oriental Study

Affairs Institute Hears Far East Looms Larger Than Plato or Cæsar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 10 — The next generation will live in a world in which the Western, Slavonic and Oriental civilizations will be striving for expression, yet universities with their eyes on Plato Cæsar and Napoleon, are not preparing for intelligent living in this kind of a world, Mr. Mortimer Graves, of the American Council of Learned Societies, told the Far-Eastern Round Table which opened at the Institute of Public Affairs here today.

Background for a week's discussion on unemployment insurance, led by Mr. Spencer Miller Jr. of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, was laid today and the question of relations of the United States with the League of Nations will be taken up under the direction of Mr. Felix Morely of the Brookings Institution. Mr. Grover Clark of New York, consultant on Far-Eastern Affairs, is heading the Round Table on that subject.

Urging the laymen to take up the study of Far-Eastern affairs as a hobby, Mr. Graves promised intellectual reward in the discovery that the Orient solves the problems in ways just as successful, but diametrically opposed to those ow Western civilization.

He cited the facts that the Chinese language wrecks western theories about gender, number and case: that in Oriental law, contracts are not legal if enforcement works to the disadvantage of either party: that a homogeneous art is produced by processes that would make the Western painter shudder.

Favors Encouraging Japan

Instead of complaining that the Japanese effort at adjustment with other civilizations is a failure, the Occident should aid in making it a success and learn all it can from the experience, Mr. Graves declared.

Mr. Charles K. Moser, chief of the Far-Eastern division of the Department of Commerce, estimated that the "tangible interest" of the United States in the Far East consists of a capital investment of between $1,000,000,000 and $1,500,000,000 together with an export trade of about $500,000,000 annually. The largest investment now is in the Philippines, but this may be changed by the realization of independenee, Mr. Moser pointed out. Investments in China are but a little more than one-half the amount invested in Japan, but this ratio may be changed by Japan's concentration on her own market and those of Soviet Russia and South America, while China steps across the threshold of commercial and industrial development, it was said.

The introduction this year of unemployment compensation bills in 25 state legislatures with passage by one house in seven of those states, adoption of a compulsory insurance law by Wisconsin, and support by the Democratic Party and the American Federation of Labor, were cited by Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation as preparations for action in attacking unemployment in any way that will allow the continuance of the capitalist system.

Long Way to Relieve Relief

That the pickup in business has not yet been reflected in declines in the relief rolls was the opinion expressed here yesterday by Mr. Langdon W. Post, assistant to the Federal Relief Administrator, speaking before the League of Virginia Municipalities in conjunction with the Institute.

Unless county government in the United States increases its efficiency it is in danger of being abolished through amputation of its functions by the states. This was the conclusion reached at a round table on county government.

"Preservation of local self-government," said the groups findings, depends upon the county increasing its own efficiency. The means of attaining this efficiency, as set forth, included:

1. Centralization of responsibility in a county manager or executive head.
2. County consolidation to form areas of sufficient population and wealth to support the essential services of local government.
3. Abolition of the fee system as a method of compensation of county officers.

Calls Policy Inconsistant

The question whether the United States should not withdraw from recognition of Cuba because of the "unconstitutionality" of the extended Machado régime, was raised by Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton of New York, at the Latin-American round-table today.

Mr. Norton explained that the present policy is inconsistent in that the United States is attempting to keep peace in the Caribbean when revolution is the only way out for the opposition party in Cuba. His suggestion came as a part of a discussion of the possibility of the Department of State abandoning its outworn basis of recognition of de-facto governments.

Mr. Benjamin Cohen, charge d'affaires of the Chilean embassy in Washington defended the present policy as the only legal one. No state, he declared, has a right to interfere with the domestic problems of another by interpreting its governmental actions in the light of its own constitution.

Among economists and thinkers there is no disagreement that a policy of economic nationalism and self sufficiency would mean an enormous universal impoverishment and a great decline in standards of living of people of all countries, Dr. Otto Nathan, former economist to the German Reich's Ministry of Economics, declared in an address Saturday night. The fight against nationalism, he predicted, will be difficult because nations are aroused by sentiment at the present time, more than reason.

Thousands Attend Esplanade Concert Opening Fifth Series

Beneath serried edges of massed clouds a throng estimated at between 6000 and 8000 heard Mr. Arthur Fiedler open a fifth series of free orchestral concerts on the Charles River Esplanade last evening. The concert opened with Meyerbeer's "Coronation March" swelling outward from the open-air shell.

There are to be three weeks of Esplanade concerts, a total of 18 programs. They will be played each evening except Saturdays and will begin at 8:20 p. m. While the concerts are free, they depend for support upon the gratuity of public-spirited citizens. Fund boxes, into which listeners may put donations, have been placed on the grounds at the Esplanade.

Following the "Coronation March," the program continued with Handel's "Largo," Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody," the first movement of Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," a Viennese Waltz by Strauss and an arrangement by Pochon to the "Ride of the Valkyries." The encore credited with arousing the most hearty response was Secretary William H. Woodin's march, "Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Business Women Of Nation Convene

(Continued from Page 1)

in which club members have pooled their knowledge of possible openings for the benefit of other women, scholarship funds, and aid funds. homes for unemployed women, confidence days and buy-at-home campaigns, vocational classes to prepare women for changes, and the results of an effort to provide 60,000 hours of work a week for unemployed women, the sum total running far ahead of the goal which was that every employed member should get an hour's work a week for some other woman without a job.

That there are opportunities for women at present was attested over and over today in the occupational round tables.

"Running a country newspaper is one of the finest jobs in existence," Mrs. Elizabeth Coyne of Pierre, S. D., told the journalism group, adding, "I would advise any woman who can adapt herself to unusual situations, and who is looking for an all-around business training to take up newspaper work in a small community."

Sales Inefficiency Charged

Retail stores certainly are not crowded with capable and efficient salesmen, said Mrs. Ora Lee Abnee of Lexington, Ky., and Miss Bertha R. Frautschief of Madison, Wis., said the same of the field of advertising and promotion. An optimistic picture of a promising field for specialised secretaries was painted by Miss Leora Westlake of Madison, Wis., speaking of her own profession.

"The only limit for a woman in the economic field should be her desire, aptitude and efficiency," declared Mrs. Bowman in an interview at the beginning of the day. "There should be no discrimination on the ground of sex or marital status. A woman today is not exempt from responsibilities and she should have her privileges of self-development and the right to make her contribution in whatever position she chooses."

The Illinois federation gave a buffet supper last evening at the Palmer House for 3000 of the visitors.

Labor Pledges Speed In Jobs Campaign

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Labor and relief officials of 26 states gathered here at federal behest, yesterday pledged the coöperation of their agencies with the new United States employment service toward spreading new jobs at top speed.

The meeting was arranged by Mr. W. Frank Persons, director of the United States Employment Service, and Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator.

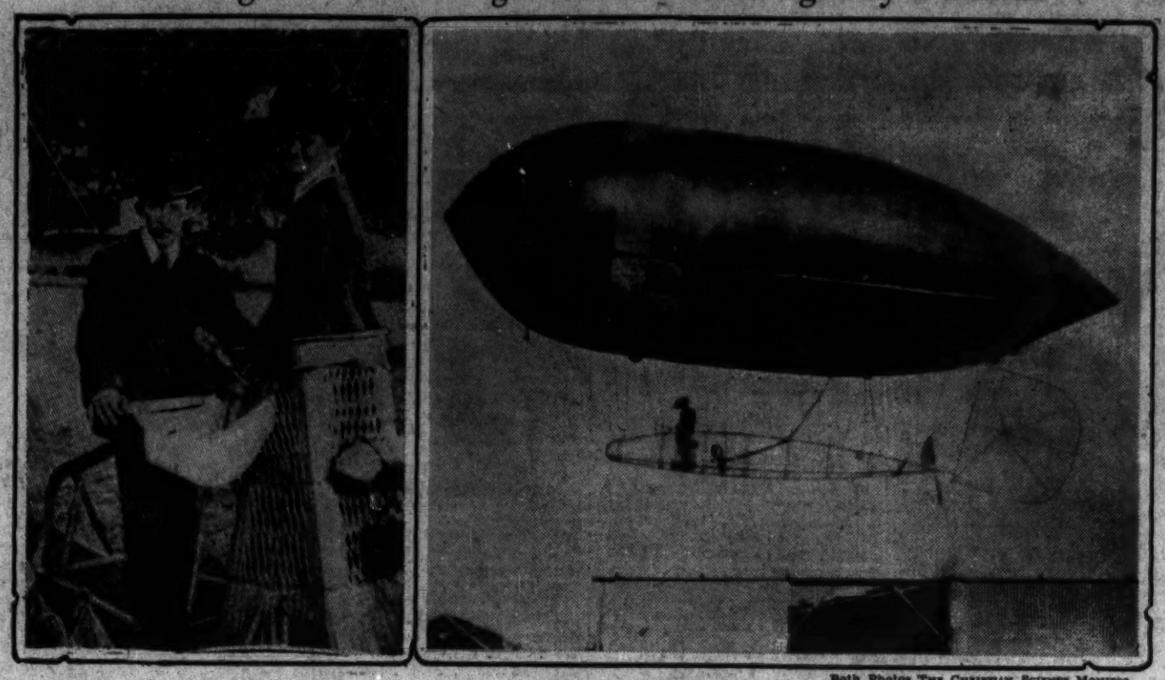
Plans for formation of a state employment council in each state, with county committees, also were disclosed. Each county committee will be composed of a representative of labor, a member of the local relief committee and three or four citizens. These county organizations will be under the state reëmployment director.

British Vice-Consul Awaits His New Chief

Mr. Francis E. Evans, British vice-consul at Boston, is today acting Consular-General, a position he will continue to hold until October when Mr. Hugh A. Ford, newly-appointed Consul General arrives here to assume his new post.

The retiring consul here, Mr. George B. Beak, left last Saturday on the Cunarder Laconia, returning to his home after retiring from the government service. Mr. Ford is now British Consul General at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

Marking an Almost Forgotten First Solo Flight by a Woman



Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Left—Mrs. Henry Breckinridge, Then Miss De Acosta, in Basket of Dirigible Receiving Instruction from Santos Dumont. Right—Mrs. Breckinridge at Wheel of the Santos Dumont Dirigible.

Only Woman to Fly Dirigible Eligible for Early Bird Honor

Mrs. Breckenridge, Who Made Solo Flight in the Santos Dumont 'Number Nine' in France 30 Years Ago, Reveals She Was the 'Unknown Heroine'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, July 10—Election of Mrs. Henry Breckinridge of New York, wife of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's attorney, to the famed society of "Early Birds" was forecast in aeronautical circles here, when it came to light recently, after 30 years, that she is the first and only woman ever to have soloed in a dirigible.

Anyone is eligible to the "Early Birds" who soloed in aircraft before the World War, according to rules of the society. It was six months before the Wright brothers took off on their first flight from Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, and just three years before Count Zeppelin took to the air in his first dirigible, that Miss Aida De Acosta, one of five Spanish-American sisters, the best known of whom is Mrs. Philip Lydig, went aloft alone in the Santos Dumont "Number Nine," and flew it across the Bois in Paris, her picture hat flapping in the breeze.

It was on June 26, 1903, that the daring and history-making adventure occurred. Santos Dumont, who had captivated the imagination of France and of the world with his air feats and his engineering achievements, was at the height of his career, having just won the Deutsch prize of 100,000 francs for flying from St. Cloud, seven miles across Paris, with the Eiffel Tower as his pylon, and promptly dividing the prize money among his faithful helpers and the poor of Paris. He was the Lindbergh of his day.

Wife of Breckinridge

And, by a coincidence, Miss De Acosta was to become the wife of the attorney to the modern Lindbergh, Col. Henry Breckinridge, Kentucky lawyer and statesman, and assistant Secretary of War under President Wilson.

Mrs. Breckinridge recalls that it happened on a perfect day with a cloudless sky. French society had turned out en masse in their best ruffled foulard gowns, or blazers and straw hats, for the big polo match of the year between England and America.

Zest had been added to the gathering by the news that Santos Dumont was to fly over in his favorite ship, his "runabout" as he called it, during the game.

Excitement ran high as a tiny speck emerged over the poplar trees of the Bois and headed for the polo field at Bagatelle. It was driving forward at nearly 15 miles an hour, its sturdy three-horsepower motor making a great noise but never faltering.

But the trim little figure in the open market beneath the big bag was not Santos Dumont. "C'est une Mademoiselle," shouted the crowd incredulously, pressing forward.

"I will never forget how those people gazed at me as I pulled the valve cord which released the hydrogen gas and started to descend," recalls Mrs. Breckinridge. "But the question uppermost in my mind was how I was to get out of that terrible basket. You see, Santos weighed only 110 pounds while I weighed 130, and while he could shift about easily in the basket I was firmly wedged in, and could not move. In fact, they had to lighten the ship before I started by throwing away some of the sand ballast and removing the searchlight.

"In my long black-and-white ruffled foulard, the question of alighting before all those men became an embarrassing one. Finally I worked my way out as far as I could by myself, and then the six ground crew men gallantly tipped the basket over on its side and helped me out."

And then, a few minutes later, despite the protestations of the anxious spectators, who gasped, "Cest fou" (It is madness), she insisted on taking off again and returned triumphantly to the hangar where she set the ship down in a perfect landing, while the crowd, who had by this time recognized her, cried, "Mademoiselle Aida D'Acosta est premiere aero-chauffeuse."

In his book, "Dans L'Air," published in 1904, Santos Dumont describes the historic incident, but refrains from mentioning the name of the young heroine, because in those days it was not considered proper for young women to have their names in print.

"The young and very pretty heroine had come to my station on several occasions with friends," he says "She expressed to me an extraordinary desire to manage the airship alone. The fact that I consented on condition that she take several lessons in the maneuverability of the ship proves, I suppose, my confidence in the Number Nine."

Mrs. Breckinridge vividly remembers the three lessons which took place in the hangar. "He showed me how to steer the big rudder, how to shift ballast and drop weights and how to work the propellers," she said. "There were three gears for three different kinds of speed—slow, medium and very fast. You worked them by pulling out just one lever.

"But not until the great day came did I take him seriously. Just before I took off he said, 'You are to fly over the Bois today.' And he worked out a code of signals for me with a handkerchief, telling me that he would be on the ground below me at all times during my flight.

Instructions Given

"'Watch my signals,' he said. 'When I wave left, steer left. When I circle the handkerchief rapidly, let the prop go as fast as it can. If I drop it, descend gently.' Then, looking rather solemn, he tied a cord connected with the gas valve to my wrist. 'If you get too high in the air and want to come down, pull that cord. It will let the gas out of the bag and you will descend,' he said.

"Then I was ready. They started the engine and, with my hand on the steering wheel, which looked just like the big steering wheel on a Winton car of that day, and my eyes on the dial in front, I soared out of the hangar and upward." Meanwhile Santos seized a bicycle (a girl's bicycle, because he said he could get on and off it easier than a boy's), and pedaled madly cross-country beneath the blimp. He encountered a fence or two en route which slowed him up a bit, and reached Bagatelle, hot and dusty and out of breath, in time to flag his brave young aeronaut down.

The incident which Mrs. Breckinridge characterizes today as a girlish prank was almost forgotten even by the daring young aeronaut herself in the busy years which followed. With removal to a new continent, marriage, children, a brilliant and useful career in her own right, in post-war work in devastated France, on Hoover's child welfare committee and the virtual founding of the Wilmer Institute at Johns Hopkins, Mrs. Breckinridge has had many other interests to occupy her.

In fact, it was not until her husband became actively interested in aeronautics himself, as director of T. A. T. and Colonel Lindbergh's attorney, and when the Breckinridge home at East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, had become a gathering place for aeronautical figures, that the story came to light again in an interesting fashion.

Story Comes Out

A young naval officer, Lieut. George Calnan, who had been on the 1920 Olympic fencing team with Colonel Breckenridge, and who later took the Olympic oath at Los Angeles last summer for America, brought a new note into the aeronautical discussion. He told of his desire to go down to Lakehurst to train as a lighter-than-air pilot, and of his enthusiasm over airships in general.

Presently his hostess arose smiling. "I have flown a lighter-than-air ship myself," she said. The two men looked at her in astonishment. Even her own husband had never heard of her girlhood adventure until that day. And presently she unearthed from an old trunk some yellowed newspaper clippings from the Paris press of that day. They described her flight in detail. Unfortunately, she had lost the book, "Dans L'Air," which also told the story of her flight, and which Dumont had presented to her as a souvenir of the event.

But last year when news came of the passing of the famous Brazilian sportsman-pilot at his coffee plantation in Sao Paulo, Brazil, whither he had retired after he had done "playing" with his airships, Mrs. Breckinridge wrote to his family. And presently another autographed copy of "Dans L'Air" was sent to her, and is now one of her prized possessions.

And it was not until the thirtieth anniversary of her famous flight, which occurred just the other day, that she allowed the story of her "girlish prank" to be published.

Grocer Raises Wages; Finds Policy Pays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—After Mr. Charles G. Mynatt, Knoxville grocer, raised wages of his employees 10 per cent, he found that his net profit increased. Now he is reducing their hours.

"I expected this would mean a direct loss for a time at least," he said, "but records of the first six weeks show a gross sales increase in dollar income of 17.8 per cent."

Millions to Pour Into Labor Ranks By Highway Work

Some $600,000,000 to Put New Purchasing Power Into People's Hands

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP) — About $600,000,000 is being poured into industrial and labor coffers by the states and Federal Government joining in a gigantic highway construction program to spread employment and to increase purchasing power.

The Government has made available to the states $400,000,000 for construction of roads in the Federal-aid highway system and on secondary roads. The states will add about $200,000,000 to that sum, according to a survey.

South Carolina, Louisiana, North Dakota, Alabama, Wisconsin and Oklahoma, will spend no money for roads except the federal funds alloted to them. Unbalanced budgets or highway department deficits were principal causes of their decisions.

Missouri will spend $40,000,000, Illinois about $88,000,000, and Texas about $10,000,000, as their share of the vast movement to increase the purchasing power of those who lay concrete ribbons across the land.

The Government will add $12,000,000 to Missouri's expenditures, $17,500,000 to those of Illinois, and $24,000,000 to those of Texas. It will give New York $22,300,000, Pennsylvania $18,800,000, California $15,600,000 and Michigan $12,700,000, among the largest sums.

West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Massachusetts and California do not know how much they will spend for highways during the coming year because of pending legislation, funds frozen in closed banks, reorganizations of highway departments and new budget systems. These states, however, will spend various federal sums on their roads.

Other states will spend the following sums, both state and federal allotments being included:

New Jersey, uncertain because of road board reorganization, estimated at $9,000,000, plus about $6,000,000 federal money; Florida, $12,000,000; Kentucky, $17,750,000; Ohio, $26,000,000; Minnesota, $4,000,000, left of 1932 program, plus $10,500,000 federal money.

North Dakota, $6,100,000, all federal; Delaware, $2,300,000; New Hampshire, $8,300,000; Wisconsin, $5,000,000 through city and county shares of gas taxes, no state money, $9,700,000 federal money; Georgia, $18,500,000; Tennessee, $200,000 for construction, $3,000,000 for maintenance, all state funds, plus $5,700,000 federal.

Arkansas, $9,750,000; Mississippi, $7,400,000; Maryland, $7,500,000; Virginia, $21,000,000; Michigan, $16,000,000; Maine, $10,700,000; Indiana, $15,000,000; Idaho, $6,250,000; Washington, $18,656,000; Arizona, $8,600,000.

Kansas, $13,750,000; Wyoming, $6,250,000; New Mexico, $6,880,000; Colorado, $9,000,000; Oregon $14,000,000; Montana, $8,700,000; Utah, $6,000,000.

Alabama Act Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Action of the 1933 Legislature in reducing the per diem of registrars from $7.50 to $5 is constitutional, the attorney-general's office has said in an opinion. Constitutionality of the reduction had been questioned by Mr. W. B. Herrin, chairman of the Mobile board.

You Save 30 to 35% on these FULLER BRUSHES ... if you order NOW!

To encourage housewives to order the Fuller Brushes they need now for quicker, easier cleaning, the Fuller Brush Man offers savings of 30 to 35 per cent. Look at these extraordinary values:

Fuller Dry Mop, Regular Price $2.65, Now Only $1.75

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If you wish these brushes before the next regular call of the Fuller Man, phone our nearest branch office, or write to the Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Conn.

Fuller Brushes

$250 A MONTH, GUARANTEED FOR LIFE

Wouldn't you like to know how simply and easily and *economically* you can make CERTAIN provision for an income at retirement age, and receive an Equitable check month after month as long as you live? Just return the coupon below and complete details will be sent, without any obligation to you.

No Medical Examination Required

The Retirement Annuity is but one of the many forms of Self-Income and Life Insurance service available through The Equitable.

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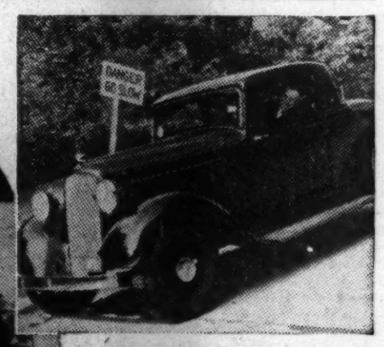
A CERTIFIED INTERVIEW WITH MR. GEORGE R. STEVENS, 1006 SPRING STREET, ELGIN, ILL.

"It's a piece of real Precision Engineering," says this Watchmaker!

PEOPLE like Mr. Stevens understand why we carry "details" so far. Four rings per piston instead of three. Four crankshaft bearings. Full pressure lubrication—not hit-or-miss splash!

Those things are *good engineering*. Of *course* they're details—when you compare them in importance with Floating Power engine mountings — hydraulic brakes — safety-steel bodies.

But details count—and we'd like you to see how much. "Look at all three"... and see for yourself why Plymouth is growing so fast.



"Once you try Hydraulic Brakes you'll never use anything else."

"Now I say, 'It runs like a watch!' That's *praise* ... coming from a watchmaker."

PRICED AS LOW AS THE LOWEST!

Standard 4-door Sedan $510; 2-door Sedan $465; Rumble Seat Coupe $485; Business Coupe $445. De Luxe 2-door sedan, $525; 4-door sedan, $575; conv. coupe, $595; rumble seat coupe, $545; business coupe, $495. Prices F.O.B. subject to change without notice.

See PLYMOUTH at Chrysler Motors Bldg., Chicago Century of Progress

"Mrs. Stevens is as proud of Plymouth's looks as she is of her smartest dress—and as for me, I'm never one to neglect a fine piece of machinery!"

NEW PLYMOUTH SIX WITH PATENTED FLOATING POWER

$445 AND UP F.O.B. FACTORY, DETROIT

Food Industries Organize to Help Recovery Policies

Deupree Elected Leader of Advisory Board to Raise Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10—Managing heads of the food industries, representing an annual business turn-over conservatively estimated at $8,000,000,000, have completed organizing here to coöperate with the Government as the food industries advisory board to rehabilitate the farmer.

Twenty-nine leaders of the sugar, breakfast food, chain grocery, fruit, baking, meat packing and other nation-wide corporations, agreed to sit as counselors with the agricultural administration and to enlist thousands of others in the program.

Spokesmen announced that the new advisory board would concentrate upon restoring prices of farm products, so that the 6,000,000 farmers and their estimated 25,000,000 dependents shall regain their full purchasing power.

It was stressed that wages and hours in the food processing, distributing and selling industries were left to the Industrial Recovery Act, which also seeks for the city workers a similar restoration of purchasing power.

The food industries advisory board was characterized by Mr. Charles C. Brand, co-administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as "a partnership between government and business."

"The President has placed the food industries under the agricultural administration, except the labor and wage provisions, which fall under the Industrial Recovery Act," he said. "We already had our responsibility for raising the net income of the 6,000,000 farmers of the United States, which included the imposition of the processing tax, the reducing of acreage, the negotiating of marketing agreements, and other steps.

"Now we are to assume the responsibility of establishing a self-government in the food business. The final decision is our responsibility, but in approaching that decision we will need advice from men impressed with their responsibility for serving the Government.

"Twenty-nine of the busiest men in American business have agreed to serve the Government in this advisory way. Under their auspices an office will be opened in the Department of Agriculture, to which the Administration and business will be able to turn with confidence.

"The original group offers no more than a center, from which thousands of business men will be called to service."

Officers elected by the board are Mr. R. R. Deupree, president of Procter & Gamble Co. of Cincinnati, chairman; Mr. John Stuart, president of the Quaker Oats Company of Chicago, treasurer; Mr. Arthur C. Dorrance, president of the Campbell Soup Company, of Camden, secretary pro tem., and three vice-chairmen: Mr. A. F. Goodwin of Somerville, Mass., chairman of the Board of First National Stores; Mr. Howard Heinz, president of H. J. Heinz Company, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Fred Wolferman, president of Fred Wolferman, Inc., of Kansas City, Mo.

President Puts Teeth in Textile Code But With Fairness to All Interested

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Here are the orders issued yesterday by President Roosevelt after signing the cotton textile code and studying the report on it by the national recovery administration, coupled with an analysis of the textile industry, and recommendations by the labor, industrial and consumers' advisory boards:

In accordance with section 3 (A), National Industrial Recovery Act, the cotton textile code submitted by duly qualified trade associations of the cotton textile industry on June 16, 1933, in full compliance with all pertinent provisions of that act, is hereby approved by the President subject to the following interpretations and conditions:

1. Limitations on the use of productive machinery shall not apply to production of tire yarns or fabrics for rubber tires for a period of three weeks after this date.

2. The planning committee of the industry, provided for in the code, will take up at once the question of employee purchase of homes in mill villages, especially in the South, and will submit to the Administration before Jan. 1, 1934, a plan looking toward eventual employee home-ownership.

Wage Question Kept Open

3. Approval of the minimum wages proposed by the code is not to be regarded as approval of their economic sufficiency, but is granted in the belief that, in view of the large increase in wage payments provided by the code, any higher minima at this time might react to reduce consumption and employment, and on the understanding that if and as conditions improve the subject may be reopened with a view to increasing them.

4. That office employees be included within the benefits of the code.

5. The existing amounts by which wages in the higher-paid classes, up to workers receiving $30 per week, exceed wages in the lowest paid classes, shall be maintained.

6. While the exception of repair shop crews, engineers, electricians and watching crews from the maximum hour provisions is approved, it is on the condition that time and one-half be paid for overtime.

7. While the exception of cleaners and outside workers is approved for the present, it is on condition that the planning and supervisory committee provided by Section 6 prepare and submit to the Administration, by Jan. 1, 1934, a schedule of minimum wage and of maximum hours for these classes.

Definite Work Limit

8. It is interpreted that the provisions for maximum hours establish a maximum of hours of labor per week for every employee covered, so that under no circumstances will such an employee be employed or permitted to work for one or more employers in the industry in the aggregate in excess of the prescribed number of hours in a single week.

9. It is interpreted that the provisions for a minimum wage in this code establish a guaranteed minimum rate of pay per hour of employment regardless of whether the employee's compensation is otherwise based on a time rate or upon a piece-work performance. This is to avoid frustration of the purpose of the code by changing from hour to piece-work rules.

10. Until adoption of further provisions of this code necessary to prevent any improper speeding up of work to the disadvantage of employees ("stretch-outs") and in a manner destructive of the purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act, it is required that any and all increases in the amount of work or production required of employees over that required on July 1, 1933, must be submitted to and approved by the agency created by Section 6 of the code and by the Administration and if not so submitted such increases will be regarded as a prima facie violation of the provision for minimum wages.

Right to Be Heard

11. The code will be in operation as to the whole industry, but opportunity shall be given for administrative consideration of every application of the code in particular instances to any person directly affected who has not in person or by a representative consented and agreed to the terms of the code. Any such person shall be given an opportunity for a hearing before the administrator or his representative, and for a stay of the application to him of any provision of the code, prior to incurring any liability to the enforcement of the code against him by any of the means provided in the National Industrial Recovery Act, pending such hearing. At such hearing any objection to the application of the code in the specific circumstances may be presented and will be heard.

12. This approval is limited to a four months' period with the right to ask for a modification at any time and subject to a request for renewal for another four months at any time before its expiration.

13. Section 6 of the code is approved on condition that the Administration be permitted to name three members of the planning and supervisory committee of the industry. Such members shall have no vote but in all other respects shall be members of such planning and supervisory committee.

(Signed)

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Cotton Institute Head Urges Action by Others

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute of New York, issued the following statement from his home at Greenwich, Conn., last night, when informed that President Roosevelt had signed the code for the cotton textile industry:

"I am happy to learn the news from the White House, and I am proud of the cotton industry for being the first to coöperate with the President under the Industrial Recovery Act. I appeal to the same fine spirit of patriotism and progressive attitude within the cotton manufacturing industry which made this code possible to proceed now without delay in making its provisions effective throughout the industry.

"Besides, I very much hope that the other major industries, for their own sake and for the good of the nation, will lose no time in joining the forward march under Brig.-Gen Hugh S. Johnson to recovery."

Mr. Sloan was chairman of the committee that submitted the cotton industry's code, two hours after President Roosevelt signed the Industrial Recovery Act.

'Stretch-Out' System Hearings July 13 and 14

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The committee investigating the "stretch-out" system in cotton textile mills for the National Recovery Administration, will hold hearings in Greenville and Spartanburg, South Carolina, July 13 and 14, and hopes to report immediately afterward.

Composed of Mr. Robert W. Bruere of New York, Mr. George Harris of Charlotte, N. C., and Mr. George L. Berry of the Pressmen's Union, it was named at the time that the cotton textile code of fair competition was being considered by the Administration.

Senator Byrnes (D.-S. C.) had raised the point of trying to have the textile code liminate the "stretch-out" practice by which an increasing number of machines is assigned to the care of each mill worker.

The committees hearing at Spartanburg, S. C., will be on July 13, and the Greenville meeting the following day. Hugh S. Johnson, the recovery administrator, announced that B. E. Greer of Greenville, S. C., would replace George Harris of the committee for the hearing.

American Airways Buys Fleet of Speed Planes

LOS ANGELES, July 10 (AP)—Purchase of a fleet of new planes for American Airways, capable of 220 miles an hour with a 2000 pound pay load, was announced today by Mr. E. L. Cord, and Mr. L. B. Manning, president of the Cord-Controlled Aviation Corporation, at the former's Beverly Hills home.

The first units will roll from the Burbank, Calif., factory in about two weeks. Mr. Cord said that "a year from today" he expected to place in transport service 100 ships flying at 250 miles an hour.

Stephen Vincent Benet Wins Roosevelt Medal With Poem

His "John Brown's Body" Triumphs—Bestowal Set for Oct. 27

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10—Stephen Vincent Benete, poet, will receive the Roosevelt medal this year in recognition of his distinguished contribution to American literature in his narrative poem, "John Brown's Body," published in 1928.

Announcement of the award was made today by Mr. James R. Garfield, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, who said the medal would be bestowed on Oct. 27 at a dinner at Roosevelt House here where Theodore Roosevelt was born 75 years ago.

As in 1932, when Dr. Robert A. Millikan, the physicist, was the recipient, only one award will be made this year, Mr. Garfield said. It has been the custom of the association since the award was established in 1923 to bestow the medal in three out of the eleven fields associated with Mr. Roosevelt's career.

Mr. Benet is the first poet to receive the medal, the memorial trustees holding that his poem "meets to a striking degree Theodore Roosevelt's own enthusiasm for the whole treatment in literature of American themes."

Born 35 years ago in Bethlehem, Pa., Mr. Benet is the youngest of the 29 Americans who have received the medal, with the exception of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who was a recipient in 1928, and Admiral Richard E. Byrd, to whom it was awarded in 1930.

He published his first volume of poetry when he was 17, and in 1926, as a Guggenheim fellow, went to France, where during the following two years he wrote "John Brown's Body." The poem was awarded the Pulitzer poetry prize in 1928.

Heading the committee on whose recommendation the award was made was Mrs. Grant LaFarge. Its other members were Mr. Grenville Clark, Mr. F. Trubee Davison, Dr. Alexander Lambert, Mr. Arthur Page, Mr. Guy Murchie, Mr. Albert Shaw, Mr. William Allen White and Mr. Owen Wister.

Trade Conference To Take Recess

(Continued from Page 1)

and coördination of production and marketing, which means limitation of excessive surpluses, reduction of production, etc.

The economic subcommittees on subsidies and commercial policy—which means tariffs and quotas—were unable to agree to continue discussion but they are to draft further reports which may accomplish about all the conference could hope to do in its first phase.

The financial committee was unable to reach this degree of unanimity. The vote of last Friday by which the nations by a vote of 25 to 15 urged continuation of the discussion of all topics in the monetary field was reported.

But chief delegates in the bureau decided, as all conference and international experts advised them, that a majority vote cannot bind sovereign states which are in a lesser camp. Thus the 25 in the majority clearly cannot force a different policy upon the 15 in the minority.

French Viewpoint Recognised

Just as the United States by its flat alone barred, first, tariffs, then war debts, and finally stabilization from the London agenda so France can now exclude such monetary talks which are considered dangerous. This viewpoint is now generally accepted. Belgium consequently found a much sounder atmosphere in which to work.

In effect the conference recognizes the French viewpoint—which previously had been the American viewpoint—that matters cannot be forced into discussion. But, of course, whenever any nation insists that a certain subject cannot be discussed publicly it is always discussed with doubled energy privately. The war debts episodes proved this and the same is likely to be true of questions the French insist are taboo. Observers find conferences are rather like children in their leaning toward forbidden fruit.

The upshot therefore is that the parley will continue discussing openly such matters as all wish discussed and perhaps negotiating with some progress privately on matters whose very prohibition makes them attractive to many nations.

Hull Submits Five Points

Of the list of five points which the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, said could be discussed, and which he mentioned in his statement issued over the week-end, almost all probably will be.

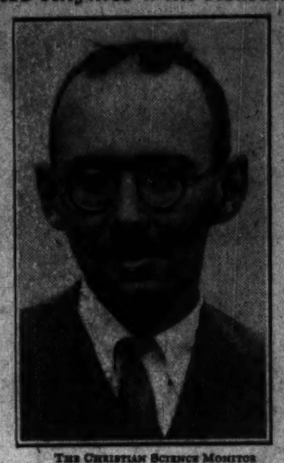
There is no obstacle whatever to examining credit policy, individual external indebtedness, producers' agreements, prohibitions and restrictions, retaliations and such methods of commercial warfare. And for his most important topic—price-raising—a special committee is likely to be appointed here drawing both from the economic and finapcial sides of the conference.

The London meeting thus goes forward, not by dictation of the majority, but upon the ground of common agreement. The atmosphere is much improved since last week, and important preparatory work for a decision some months hence appears in prospect.

St. Lawrence Commission Appointed by Lehman

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10 (AP)—Governor Lehman today named a commission of 11 to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburg. They are: Franklin R. Little, publisher of the Ogdensburg Republican Journal; John C. Howard, John L. O'Connor, Henry McConville, Charles Steger, Frank A. Augsbury, John O. Tulloch, Robert N. McEwan and Arthur J. Belgard, also of Ogdensburg, John Bird of Canton, and Walter Willson of Massena. Congress at the last session empowered New York to build the bridge across the international river.

He Rhymes With Reason



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Associated Press

STEPHEN VINCENT BENET

London Chamber Would Dethrone Gold the Despot

Urges Currency Based on All Commodities by Central Banks

By H. B. ELLISTON

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Currency issued by central banks against all commodities and not merely against one commodity—gold—and supported by securities representing government debt, is a plan sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce to meet the new economic situation.

The World Economic Conference has had to recognize certain vitally important post-war factors: that economics is now dominating politics; that states will no longer allow their money supplies to be governed strictly by gold, and that states will not allow their money policy to be governed solely by central bank officials.

Recognition of these factors would involve the formation of a new economic tie between the nations. The old one, because of these factors, would not work. There must be a new one as radical and as different as the domestic policies which make it necessary.

The London Chamber of Commerce plan would insure such a link. It may obtain a hearing if the parley really makes an effort to build up a new world economic organization. Since no nation will any longer allow the comings and goings of gold to govern its monetary policy, it is requisite, says the Chamber, to invent a new standard.

The London plan therefore argues in favor of a rediscounting standard. The new currency would be issued against all commodities, as represented by commercial bills.

How Rediscounting Works

The rediscounting system is not so strange as it seems. In a limited way it is familiar in several modern countries, including the United States. Commercial bills are the checks of commerce, a silent testimony to the movement of goods from seller to buyer. The bills pay for goods before the goods themselves are received. As soon as the goods are received, the bills are honored, and thus are called "self-liquidating."

A bank will lend money on these bills, and the Federal Reserve System will lend in turn money on them to the discounting bank. Thus we hear of rediscounted bills, but the amount of them is theoretically limited to the amount of gold in bank vaults, so that a shortage of gold would impede commerce.

Extend this system, says the Chamber, till the rediscount becomes the fount of all money supplies. Think of the implication. Money supplies would correspond with the rise and fall of business activity. Although money supplies used to rise and fall theoretically according to the comings and goings of gold, they were not so managed, with the result that the gold itself got bottled up in some countries and lost forever by others, and commerce fell away.

How could this system be worked as a link between nations as well as a monetary foundation at home?

The first step is that all the currencies subscribing to the system should be stabilized, or fixed, in relation to each other. That would insure a measuring rod for prices, which would, therefore, be in permanent relation as between country and country.

The second step is that all the central banks should form a clearing house with the object of keeping their national imports, invisible and visible, equal to their national exports, invisible and visible.

What Actually Happens

Everybody subscribes to the theory that imports must in the long run pay for exports. But the spectacle has been witnessed of recent years of a world of eager sellers and reluctant buyers. In order to sell, nations have resorted to dumping, undercutting; in fact, the economic war that the world parley has been called to end.

Under the new system equilibrium would be assured by the maintenance of a general price level and by the terms of reference of the central banks.

Suppose there was a country which tried to undercut. What would happen? I will try to reduce to plain terms the explanation given by the London Chamber. Undercutting would mean a reduction in the domestic price level below the world level. Goods would consequently be exported. The undercutting country would then acquire money credits in the other nations from its sales.

It would be unable to take these credits out in gold, because gold would not be used for the settlement of international balances, except in the clearing house, where adjustments by metal would be employed only for temporary differences. It would be unable to use these credits to knock down the exchanges, because exchanges would be fixed. And it could not take them out in goods and services as long as its own price level was lower than that in the other nations to which it was selling. They couldn't be sold. Thus the undercutter would lose its export trade, as its merchants would not sell if they could not obtain payment. The undercutter would thus be penalized, instead of, as now, benefited.

Britain Defends Raising of Prices As Basic Policy

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, launching a debate on the World Economic Conference in the House of Commons today, declared that Great Britain's basic policy is the raising of wholesale commodity prices.

He declared that this was not possible by monetary action alone, although certain monetary factors must be present as a necessary preliminary to raising the price level.

Maintaining Great Britain's middle-of-the-road policy between the gold and non-gold countries, Mr. Chamberlain concluded by advising "to keep our heads."

He added that Great Britain also must maintain the closest and friendliest contact with representatives of all countries.

No agreement has yet been reached regarding the future progress of the great conference, the Chancellor said, but he hoped that it would soon be possible to bridge the difficulties which are dividing the two schools of thought—the gold and the non-gold countries—during the next day or so.

Great Britain is of the opinion, Mr. Chamberlain said, that "the chief troubles of the world are international in their origin and can only be solved by international agreement."

Inaugurating the Commons debate on the conference, Mr. Chamberlain reviewed difficulties which had been encountered and said that it would serve no useful purpose for him to comment "on the manner or matter" of President Roosevelt's statement upon stabilization a week ago.

There was no doubt, however, he said, that the effect of the statement not only upon delegations of gold countries but on public opinion in those countries themselves "was very profound and very disturbing."

Ely Appoints Commission

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today appointed Senator Joseph C. White of Jamaica Plain and Representatives Harold B. Webber of Gloucester and Alden H. Kenyon of Newbury Street, Boston, as members of the special commission authorized by the Legislature to take charge of the exhibition of the Gloucester fishing schooner, Gertrude L. Thebaud, as the State's official representation at the Chicago World's Fair. The Legislature last week appropriated $15,000 to send the schooner to Chicago to promote the interest of the fishing industry in Massachusetts.

Pittsburgh Coal More Active

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 10 (AP)—Production in 17 mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, largest bituminous producer in the country, was 90 per cent higher in June than a year ago, President J. D. A. Morrow said.

Daladier Backed By French Public To Uphold Franc

Gold Bloc Is Reported Ready to Help Each Other in Fight

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 10—French public opinion as expressed in the press today ranged itself solidly behind M. Edouard Daladier, Prime Minister, in his declaration that his Government is "determined to defend the franc against any attacks."

Full approval is expressed of M. Daladier's pledge to keep the franc on gold, which is taken here to mean that the Government is ready to give its official support to the defensive measure outlined Saturday by representatives of the central banks of gold countries. Details of the decision reached by bank governors was kept secret but it is believed that plans were worked out for putting the technical resources and moral support of all national banks at the disposal of those nations whose currencies are threatened.

M. Daladier further promised to stake the future of his Government on obtaining the passage by Parliamen in October of special financial measures designed to remove the danger of inflation by balancing the budget. He repeated the French thesis that stabilization of world currencies must precede any real progress toward economic recovery.

"France," he said, "wants neither closed economy nor autarchy. It is attached to a policy of solidarity and international coöperation in the economic as well as on a diplomatic plane."

"Resolutely desiring peace, we reject policies of isolation, nationalism and illusion," he continued. "France's position is clear. Ready to participate in simultaneous disarmament it wants to have the certitude that disarmament will not be a trap. For this reason it demands that disarmament be submitted to the strictest control, permanent, mobile, and automatic and applying to private manufacture and trade in arms; applying also to militaristically organized formations whose rapid suppression we also demand."

This declaration is considered particularly significant in view of conversatons on disarmament which Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the disarmament conference is expected to have with the French Government heads during the next few days.

M. Daladier listed the Government's intention of maintaining close coöperation with Britain and the United States, saying that efforts are being made to iron out the difficulty which has arisen over the war debts. He also envisaged continuance of "cordial conversations" with Italy with a view to rapprochement.

Crack Gliders Seek New Marks at Elmira

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 10 (AP)—Crack glider pilots from all over America were here today with their motorless craft for the opening events of the fourth annual national soaring contest. More than 60 pilots with 40 or more gliders and soaring planes were expected to compete in the meet before it closes July 23. Many have been here for two weeks already attending the national soaring camp courses.

Included in the entries are Mr. W. Hawley Bowlus of Los Angeles, who taught Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh to fly gliders; Mr. Richard du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; Commander R. S. Barnaby of the United States Navy, only man to drop from a navy dirigible in a glider; and other expert pilots.

Added to the prizes and trophies for which they will compete, was the offer of $3000 in cash by Mr. A. Felix du Pont to the pilot making a non-stop flight from Elmira to New York City, an airline distance of 166 miles. The world's record of 136.8 miles is held by a German, Herr Gunter Groenhuoff, who set the mark in 1931.

Bradford Acquires Books of Rentals Dating From 1600

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng.—One of the finest collections of old manuscripts in the world has been presented to Bradford Corporation by Lady Cunliffe-Lister, wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Housed in the Cartwright Hall the collection includes several hundreds of personal letters written in the period from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the middle of the eighteenth century.

Many of them were written by eminent Yorkshiremen to members of the Danby family, which was one of the most ancient in Yorkshire, with a history going back to the days of the Norman Conquest.

Some of the letters show how the Jacobite risings were received in Yorkshire. There is military and political interest in papers relating to volunteer movements in Yorkshire from 1745 to 1814 and to elections at Ripon in 1698. In addition there is a series of rental books dating from 1600 to 1750. There are also accounts relating to coal and lead mining in Mashamshire and to the iron industry in the sixteenth century in the neighborhood of Farnley.

The rest of the collection consists chiefly of documents recording histories of monastic houses and manors in many parts of England.

American-Hawaiian S. S.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Company reports for four months ended April 30, 1933, profit of $128,168 after all charges, but before depreciation, compared with a loss of $450,898 in the like period of 1932.

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Peggy the Pilot goes to THE Sale
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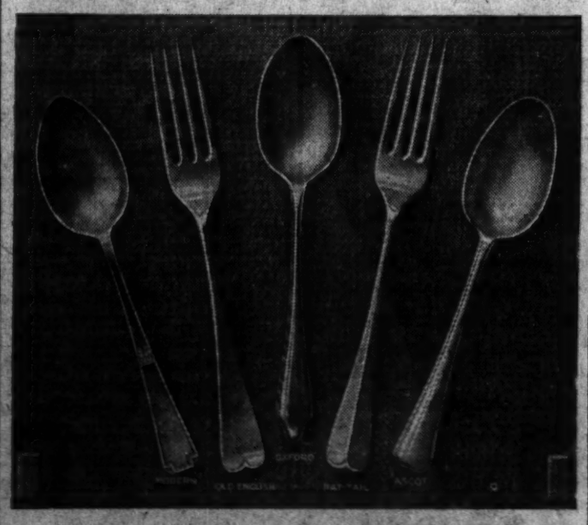

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President Opens Work on World's Greatest Bridge

Presses Button to Start San Francisco-Oakland $75,000,000 Span

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10 (AP)—While thousands of Californians gathered yesterday at key points of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge project, President Roosevelt pressed a button in Washington that officially launched work on the $75,000,000 undertaking.

The button made an electrical contact, setting off three dynamite blasts; one on Yerba Buena Island midway in the bay, one on Ricon Hill, San Francisco, and one at the foot of Fourteenth Street, Oakland.

Former President Hoover participated in ground-breaking ceremonies on the island, at which Gov. James Rolph Jr. gave an address. Oakland and San Francisco officials conducted simultaneous ceremonies on their respective sides of the bay.

Mr. Earl Lee Kelly, state director of public works, who presided at the island exercises, declared:

"This bridge, when constructed, will be the largest bridge in the world. It will be almost three times as long as the world's present largest bridge, the Firth of Forth Bridge of Scotland."

Completion Date

The project, which is set for completion in January, 1937, is the second of its kind to be started in the bay region this year. Work on the $35,000,000 Golden Gate Bridge, to span the entrance to San Francisco's harbor, was commenced several months ago.

Named for the two cities it will link, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge will be eight and one-quarter miles long. Two giant spans of steel extending to each shore will swing away from a central anchorage on Yerba Buena Island. Through the granite dome of the island, a 500-foot tunnel will connect the two spans.

Mr. Kelly, whose public works department has already let $36,000,000 of contracts, estimated an average of 6500 men will be employed directly on the job during the three years of construction. The peak of such employment, he added, will reach about 12,000. Thousands of other men, he said, will be employed in mills and factories fabricating material.

Big Orders Placed

Under contracts already awarded, Mr. Kelly announced, $22,000,000 of steel and iron structure is being prepared in mills of California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Indiana.

He said the bridge is the largest single construction job to be started in the United States this year and will require 6.7 per cent of the entire 1933 output of the steel industry.

The bridge will have two decks, one above the other. The upper deck will bear six lanes of motor car traffic and the lower two interurban car tracks and three lanes for heavy trucks. It will be capable of carrying 30,000,000 vehicles a year.

Great steel towers of the bridge will rise 505 feet above the surface of the bay, approximately the height of a 50-story building. The piers beneath the towers will be sunk to a maximum depth of 235 feet below the surface of the water.

Under project plans, it is estimated tolls will liquidate the total cost in from 15 to 20 years. The bridge will then become free to the public.

Roosevelt Calls Bridge Vital Unit in Recovery

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt, pressing a button at the White House late yesterday, signalizing the start of construction work on the gigantic San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, said:

"I deem it a real honor to initiate the construction of the greatest bridge ever built and the largest construction job undertaken in the United States this year, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

"Financed jointly by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the State of California at a cost estimated at $70,000,000, this great span will serve countless millions during the years to come.

"Even now it is serving a useful purpose as it brings additional employment to thousands of men who are getting the materials ready and to 6000 or 7000 men who will work directly on the job of construction.

"This huge undertaking which is to be followed by many others through the medium of the public works program, symbolizes the upturn that has come in our industrial life.

"I am glad to have a part in this historic ceremony."

Mrs. Roosevelt Inspects New Mountain Highway

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 10 (AP)—On a vacation trip to Montreal and Quebec by automobile, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt came to Lake Placid yesterday. She planned to inspect the new White Face Mountain Highway in her own roadster. She was accompanied by Miss Lorena A. Hickok of New York.

Mrs. Roosevelt spent Saturday night at Cragston manor, at the top of Spruce Hill between Keene and Elizabethtown.

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INDIAN GROUPS IN CARNIVAL AT CALGARY

Upper Left—Indian Travois in Parade. Lower Left—Blackfeet Indians and Their Tepees in Indian Village at Victoria Park. Lower Right—Brass Band Comprised of Indian Musicians.

Calgary in Great Carnival Returns to Its 'Cow Town' Days

Pioneers and Indians, Floats and Funnies, Headed by Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Move Through Streets of City in Spectacular Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta., July 10—Again the loyal Calgary merchants have helped to transform their city to look as much like a western frontier town as possible for this annual Carnival Week.

Troughs by the curbstones invite the horses of both cowboys and Indians to have a refreshing drink of water during the intervals of these busy and happy days; false fronts of rude logs hide the imposing façades of theaters and stores; 10-gallon hats and multicolored handkerchiefs for neckties add to the jaunty and gala effect and were displayed by the citizens and visitors who rode in the big parade today which ushered in this week's celebration.

Down one side of Seventh Avenue and up the other the three-mile parade passed, again with "Cappy" Smart, the chief of the fire department, as marshal. With pride he has watched Calgary grow from the little stretch of tents or "cow town" of 1885 to the prominent city of today and he gloried in the stupendous parade whose floats displayed the past and present Calgary and showed the thousands of visitors watching it that Calgary was decidedly on the map.

Mounted Police Escort

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police escort headed the procession, followed by Indians, pioneers, floats and funnies, with bands interspersed. Each feature received enthusiastic acclaim, a full share going to the Indians. As Pauline Johnson, the Indian poet, said of Calgary:

The Redman haunts her portals, and the Paleface treads her streets,
The Indian's stealthy footstep with the course of commerce meets.

There they were almost at the beginning of the parade, those Indians who live on the outskirts of Calgary, and a splendid appearance they made, since that Indian man and woman of each tribe who had the finest buckskin costume received a prize. There were the Blackfeet from Gleichen with their Head Chief Duckchief, the Stonies from Morley with their newly elected head chief, Jacob Two Youngmen, and Joe Big Plume, The head chief of the Sarcees. Some Blackfeet from Cardston came from southern Alberta and the Blackfeet from Montana traveled to Calgary with their band to furnish music whenever and wherever needed during this festival week.

Exhibition Opened

That gorgeous parade was the beginning of a very active and happy week. This afternoon the exhibition itself was formally opened in Victoria Park, where there was something for everybody. In the buildings were the "Exhibits of a Nation," butter molded to represent the University of Alberta in Edmonton and the technical Institute of Calgary; crops, flowers and live-stock from the Dominion's Experimental Farms; steers from the Prince of Wales's ranch, which were overwhelmed with attention; in short, exhibits enough to keep one indoors the entire week, but the Indian village and pioneer Hut called and the writer went there.

Just before entering the Indian village in Victoria Park, there is a row of four individual buildings: the Hudson Bay Company's log hut, which stood in Calgary in 1885; the post of the Northwest Mounted Police, erected in Morley when the sign was done in empty baking powder tins; the pioneer hut, and last, the rangers' hut. The door of the rangers' hut is usually closed, probably because the sign these fire wardens have put up can be seen to best advantage then.

Passing the N. W. M. P. hut where one scarlet-coated mounty is always on duty to fend off would-be promoters from the Indians one comes to the Indian village, an attractive "street" of tepees and chuck wagons.

Looking down this "street" of tepees, 31 in all, those of the Blackfeet are on the right, the Stonies opposite them, the Sarcees farther down on the left and beyond them the chuck wagons and the travois.

On Saturday night the Indians on their favorite and much bedecked steeds will ride up one side of the platform in front of the grandstand. There the chiefs will be introduced to the cheering spectators whereupon the Indians will bow with dignity then ride down the other side of the platform and return to the village to pack up their unique equipment of the Plains Indians of the olden days and returning to their reserves will declare that this Calgary carnival week of 1933 is the best yet.

'B. E. F.' Veterans Gain Living as Truck Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 10—The back-to-the-farm movement is a success—at least in so far as the Pittsburgh contingent of the bonus expeditionary force is concerned. Turned truck-farmers, they dedicated today their farm, obtained through the thrift garden committee of the welfare fund. City and county officials and representatives of civic organizations attended.

The group of men, organized as the United States World War Veterans Association of Allegheny County, continued as a self-sustaining body in a vacant storeroom here after their return home from the B. E. F. encampment in Washington last summer. Eighty-six homeless men, all of whom served in the World War, make up the organization. They have successfully cultivated their farm of two and a half acres on the outskirts of the city.

Washington College Gets Building Funds in Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md., July 10—The hopes of Washington College authorities for a new dormitory for men on the college campus have received added encouragement from the terms of the will, just made public, of the late Mr. Charles Fuller Hawley, one-time president of the Maryland State Bar Association and Washington College graduate.

Following personal bequeats amounting to about $47,000, the residue of his estate, estimated to be worth $150,000, will ultimately go to the college "for construction and building purposes only, and not for endowment purposes."

Water Pollution Ends Delaware River Fishing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., July 10—The pollution of the waters of the Delaware River has ended the fishing industry in the upper reaches of the stream, according to fishermen, who have concluded that the business there no longer can be followed with profit.

They base this view on results of the season just closed, which yielded not more than 300 shad and a dozen sturgeon. In former days, before the use of oil as fuel for steamboats and prior to the coming of oil refineries on the Delaware, fishing was a profitable calling here and provided excellent food at small cost to the people of this section.

Georgians Honor 'King Watermelon'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOULTRIE, Ga. — Watermelon was king for the day here June 30, with even a municipal holiday declared in his honor as seven counties in southwest Georgia were represented in Moultrie to celebrate the festival in honor of the southern watermelon, which means so very much in a monetary way to the people of this section.

During the speeches which were made in the public square during the afternoon, Mr. M. McDowell, president of the Moultrie Chamber of Commerce, stated: "The Moultrie Chamber of Commerce is seeking through the annual watermelon festival to exploit and advertise the delicious and justly famous Georgia watermelons. We do not seek publicity for Moultrie or Colquitt County except to tell the great consuming centers which buy our melons that here is the section where Georgia's watermelons are grown."

A street parade with floats entered by all the neighboring counties was held in the morning. The winning float represented a huge slice of watermelon with three little pickaninnies eating actual watermelons. A pageant depicting Georgia's history down through the last 200 years was presented in the evening of the day of the festival. In the watermelon judging contest, a melon, weighing 55½ pounds and grown by H. V. Clark of Autreyville, Ga., was given first prize.

Jury to See Bank Books In Pennsylvania Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 10—Bank records of Mr. Edmund F. Erk, one-time member of the House of Representatives, and books of the William Penn Hotel, expecting to throw light on preelection activities directed from a hotel room here, were ordered brought before the federal grand jury July 7 in its investigation of alleged vote frauds in connection with last November's congressional elections in the Pittsburgh district.

More than 125 witnesses testified before the grand jury as it continued its inquiry into the conduct of the election in the Thirty-second Congressional District, in which the victory of Mr. Michael J. Muldowney, Republican, is being contested by Mrs. Anne E. Felix, Democrat.

Amelia Putnam Breaks Own Cross-Country Record

NEWARK, N. J., July 10 (AP)—"Dirtier than ever before," to use her own expression, Amelia Earhart Putnam, with a new women's transcontinental record in hand, brought her red monoplane down at Newark Airport at 8:19½ p. m. (eastern daylight time) Saturday, 17 hours, 7½ minutes after she left Los Angeles.

Her former record was 19 hours and 4 minutes. She flew at an altitude of between 6000 and 8000 feet, and rounded several thunder storms. She attributed the success of her flight in a great measure to her variable pitch propeller which, she said, gave her greater speed and an easier takeoff and enabled her to get the maximum speed in the air. She estimated the elapsed time of her stops at two hours and a half.

Veteran Columbia Ends Round Trip to Haiti

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—The monoplane Columbia, veteran of two transatlantic flights, Saturday completed a round trip between New York and Port-au-Prince, Haiti, of nearly 5000 miles, Capt. J. Erroll Boyd and Mr. Robert G. Lyon brought the eight-year-old plane down at Floyd Bennett field at 3:03 p. m. (Eastern Standard time), after a hop from Washington.

In the capital city they had been received by Acting Secretary of State William Phillips and Mr. Marvin H. McIntire, one of President Roosevelt's secretaries.

Christian Youth's Responsibility In Society Stressed

World C. E. Convention Proposes Instruction on Social Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10—The responsibilities which modern church youth must assume in the improvement of American social conditions were stressed by speakers and conference discussion leaders at today's sessions of the International Christian Endeavor convention here.

A course of instruction in "Social Issues for Christian Youth," with other new Christian Endeavor youth training courses to be used during the coming year in young people's societies affiliated with the international society, was introduced to delegates by Mr. Stanley B. Vandersall of Boston, Mass., the society's superintendent of Christian vocations.

Well-Being of Society

"The Christian's first task," said Mr. Vandersall, "is to develop a character which is increasingly Christ-like. Having accomplished this he cannot help but be concerned for the well-being of his neighbor and of society in general. A person can become truly Christian even in the worst environments, but in order to make it possible for the largest numbers of persons to be truly Christians we must change the environment in which they live. Saloons, organized gangs, and enforced poverty—these keep people from Christ-like living.

"It becomes the obligation of every Christian Endeavorer to be alert to social needs, to see the injustices of our present-day civilization, to dare to stand courageously in behalf of unpopular causes which are truly Christian causes, and to commit his life, without fear of consequences, to crusades which help to fulfill the mission of Christ in the modern world."

A convention parade in which thousands of delegates marched through the city's down-town section singing hymns, was the outstanding feature today. Led by the Milwaukee County American Legion Band, the marchers presented a colorful picture, as state delegations in distinctive costumes vied for honors before the reviewing stand in Juneau Park.

An appeal for a "re-landscaping in the realm of modern pleasure, recreation and the use of leisure time" to lift the level of the entertainment indulged in by the average family was made by the Rev. Edward T. Dahlberg of St. Paul, Minn.

"The problem of pleasure, along with that of economics, constitutes one of the chief challenges to religion and Christian family life in this generation," he said. "Modern movies, radio programs, and midnight motor parties are having a tragic effect upon the characters of our modern boys and girls, for which parents ought to be showing more concern.

"We must meet the larger temptations with increased spiritual resources for our boys and girls."

"Christ or chaos, that is the ultimatum which civilization faces today," said Dr. Daniel A. Poling, convention president, in his keynote address. "We have tried every other way, every other leader," he said. "We have come now to the end of the trail. We have almost wrecked man. Only Christ can help us out of our dilemma."

Touching the liquor problem, briefly, Dr. Poling said:

"We do not consent to the return of the saloon system, by whatever name that system may be known. We pledge our support to allied youth in its nation-wide campaign for anti-alcohol education. Let that campaign be honest, fair, scientific, and complete. Christian Endeavor enlists again in the quest of the solution of the liquor problem and in the long war to destroy the man exploiting liquor traffic."

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THE MAN'S SHOP—In all departments there are bargains worth a special journey to Barkers. Ready-to-Wear Botany Worsted Serge Suits, hand-tailored in essential parts, at 63/, Boys' 3-piece Flannel Suits at 10/, and a 4-Valve Screened Grid Portable Wireless for £4.10 are typical of the offers.

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During the sale the store will remain open daily until 6:30 p. m. Saturdays 1 o'clock

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Seaway Opponent Calls Norris and Bone 'Cat's-Paws'

Ten Eyck Demands Impartial Inquiry Into Ship Canal Project

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10 (AP)—Former Representative Peter G. Ten Eyck, president of the New York State Waterways Association, today charged that United States Senators George W. Norris of Nebraska and Homer T. Bone of Washington are "being used as cat's paws" by proponents of the St. Lawrence development project "to promote a scheme which the interests are delicate about supporting openly."

The charge was contained in a public statement prompted by the Senator's visit to northeastern New York last week, when they looked over the site of the proposed water-power development at the Massena Rapids in the St. Lawrence River. A treaty to permit this development and the construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence ship canal is now being considered in Washington.

Mr. Ten Eyck, who is chairman of the Albany Port Commission and a militant opponent of the St. Lawrence canal plan, called for "a real impartial economic survey and investigation" of the St. Lawrence development project.

"We are again confronted," he said, "with wild statements of proponents of the St. Lawrence project of undue influence being used in opposition to its construction, the same as we have had generalities as to its advantages instead of setting forth sound, economic reasoning in its favor.

"If anything like this exists, why don't we set it forth in detail and have it properly investigated?"

Norris Urges Seaway Project Ratification

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Returning from a personal inspection of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway, Senator George W. Norris (R.), Nebraska, declared himself stronger than ever for ratification of the treaty with Canada to build the huge project.

The veteran advocate of government ownership and operation of power plants said in a statement Saturday that the St. Lawrence seaway would be a boon to the entire country, save users of electricity in New York State "hundreds of dollars annually," and bring higher farm prices to the West through lowered freight rates.

Senator Norris, father of the recently enacted Muscle Shoals, Tennessee power and navigation development project, was accompanied on his tour by Senator Homer T. Bone (D.) of Washington and Mr. Ralph Sucher of the New York Port Authority.

He said Senator Bone, who left him in New York to return to the Pacific coast, was "charmed" at the possibilities of the project. The Nebraskan criticized opponents of the treaty, which will come up at the next session of Congress for ratification, for what he termed their "selfish" attitude.

Spanish Minister Praises New Law

(Continued from Page 1)

York for one of its municipal districts.

When requested to explain why those sponsoring the anti-clerical movement had not hesitated to rush through a set of laws similar to those which it had taken France many years to pass, he pointed out that the world had moved forward a long way since the end of last century. While the Spanish Republic might have chosen to go slow, Señor Albornoz felt that the rapidity with which the change had been effected had obviated serious conflicts and perturbations which the Church and its followers might have provoked to the detriment of the nation if they had been given time.

Firmness had successfully prevented any serious reaction and even the protest of the Spanish Episcopate was described by the Minister as respectful and moderate. The turn of events, he declared, showed that Spain was not so wholeheartedly Roman Catholic as is commonly supposed—an opinion he had never shared—and consequently the action of the Government may well be considered to have been one of the main successes of the revolutionary movement.

The Minister does not consider that there has been an increase of crime under the laic régime, except in regard to criminal deeds with a political motive.

Questioned as to whether individual priests and members of the religious orders might engage in teaching, the Minister declared that whereas this was prohibited under the law, the position required consideration, as this prohibition would be difficult to enforce. Members of the church were welcome to teach the Roman Catholic doctrine not only in their own establishments but could hire theaters or halls for the purpose. He insisted that no persecution of religion was intended.

Señor Albornoz explained that with the establishment of the republic as a laic state the Concordat with Rome automatically lapsed and there was no intention of reopening this question. His own department was no longer the Ministry of Grace, Justice and Cult, but merely that of Justice.

He added that the Ministry of Education had made amazing strides in the provision of new schools, over 7000 of which had already been opened and a loan totaling 420,000,000 pesetas (some $42,000,000) spread over a number of years had been authorised for the carrying out of the program to replace the schools run by religious orders.

Ickes Not to Cut Public Works Plan Of Three Billions

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, took over his new assignment as public works administrator today with an announcement there will be no curtailment of the $3,300,000,000 public works program, but that federal funds will be extended only to those local governmental bodies which bring their expenditures in line with revenues.

Mr. Ickes, as a member of the official family of the President, is expected to have almost unlimited authority and he is understood to favor an immediate start on the campaign to make jobs.

Early announcement of a number of projects to be undertaken at once was expected. Mr. Ickes and Mr. L. W. Robert, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of public works, conferred today with the President.

Child Sweatshop Workers Intimidated by Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 10—Intimidation of child sweatshop employees threatens to balk the Pennsylvanian joint legislative investigation when it comes to Pittsburgh tomorrow, according to Miss Rose Stein, research secretary of the League for Social Justice.

"Sweatshop wages are the rule here rather than the exception," Miss Stein said in a preliminary report. "Boys and girls, working for as little as 20 to 40 cents a day, are so fearful of losing their jobs that they cannot be brought to testify before the committee." A number of affidavits have been obtained in cases of witnesses afraid to testify, Miss Stein said, and these will be submitted to the committee with the request that the witnesses' identity not be revealed. The committee will be asked to investigate cases where affidavits were not forthcoming.

Gazing at Stars Through Telescopes They Made

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

AMATEUR ASTRONOMERS OF LOS ANGELES ENTHUSIASTIC OVER HOBBY

Amateur Astronomers Build Telescopes of High Power

Tradition of Long Academic Training Thrown to the Winds as Los Angeles "Fans" Explore Lights of the Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Anyone who can ride along a country road at night oblivious of lights from the sky above, or only casually aware that other worlds than ours are spaced there as pin-points of light, might have difficulty in understanding how a group of 100 persons, year in and year out, maintains an undampered enthusiasm for astronomy.

But probably such a person has not felt the thrill of looking out upon the physical universe through his own telescope—an experience which the 100 persons, all members of the Amateur Telescope Makers Society, have shared since their organization was established eight years ago.

That is the opinion of Mr. A. M. Newton, president of the society, who with other members has found the study of astronomy to be a fascinating hobby. Mr. Newton is convinced that the popular belief in astronomy as a difficult, mysterious subject requiring extensive academic preparation is rapidly breaking down, and in its place a vast enthusiasm on the part of amateurs is developing.

Machine Shop and Library

From its inception in 1925, the Amateur Telescope Makers' Society is reported to have maintained a steady membership of persons, including women as well as men, who are interested in the study of astronomy and in the making of astronomical instruments. During this period, the society has accumulated a complete machine shop and tools which with a reference library is housed at 129 North Westlake Avenue.

Although the membership has built for itself a fine assortment of instruments ranging from 19 inches down to 8½ inches in diameter, it has not yet been able to write its name in very large letters upon the pages of any astronomical history, Mr. Newton says. Practical contributions on the part of the membership to astronomical knowledge have been confined almost entirely to observations of variable stars, probably because local atmospheric conditions are considered unfavorable to precise work.

Such an obstacle as poor "seeing" condition has not diminished the enthusiasm of the members, however, and they have continued to improve their apparatus and knowledge, Mr. Newton said. The permanence of this interest is illustrated by the fact that only a few of the many instruments are without permanent mountings.

A member is not required to build his own telescope; but usually prefers to do so, since he is able in such a manner to gain experience in the construction of instruments and also because it is cheaper than purchasing one from a dealer. Most of the instruments made by members of the society are reflectors of the Newtonian type.

Hours of painstaking labor are required during the process of grinding lenses and mirrors; but, fortunately, time is one of the chief cost items in telescope construction and most members enjoy spending it. The materials needed for the average amateur telescope usually cost not more than $60, Mr. Newton said.

Recall Distinguished Amateurs

Aside from finding pleasure in their study, amateur astronomers are proud of the traditions surrounding their avocation. Mr. Newton explained, for some of the greatest names in the history of astronomy have been those of men who first looked upon the subject as a hobby.

There was an important amateur astronomer, for instance, in Galileo, who revolutionized the course of human thought. A host of names follows his. To mention a few, there are: Lord Rosse; Sir William Herschel; Christian Huygens, who made his own telescope and discovered the true nature of the rings of Saturn; and Mr. George Ellery Hale, who succeeded in establishing the world's largest telescope upon Mt. Wilson here in southern California.

In addition to the organization of amateur astronomers in Los Angeles, there are similar groups in other Pacific coast cities, Mr. Newton reports. Tacoma, Wash., is proud of its Amateur Telescope Makers' Association, and Oakland, Calif., has the East Bay Astronomical Association. In southern California, the Citrus Belt Astronomers are located at Riverside.

Henderson Begins Personal Contacts On Disarmament

Conference Chairman on Tour of Major Capitals to Solidify Policies

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 10—Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, left here today on a grand tour of major European capitals, in the course of which he hopes to gather up all the threads still left hanging when the conference adjourned and work out a pattern for a new convention the nations can approve when the conference next meets.

Hitherto Mr. Henderson, acting merely as president of the conference, has been content to receive proposals. Now, with the full consent of the general commission given at the last meeting, he is going as negotiator and intends to make proposals himself. In his pocket is a list—a formidable one—of the major points on which agreement has not yet been reached.

In the hope of reconciling conflicting viewpoints, Mr. Henderson is to confer with the French Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, tomorrow. Then he intends to go to Rome, next to Berlin and thereafter to such other European capitals as seems desirable. And there is hopeful significance in the fact that he has already received a number of pressing invitations.

The chief items Mr. Henderson intends to tackle are what is to be done about naval and military air forces and air bombing; the period of training for military effectives and how to compute trained reserves; permitted numbers of colonial forces, and abolition of the private manufacture and trade in arms.

Other questions are whether the size of military budgets should be limited, as well as the number of soldiers and amount of equipment; what should be the limit of size for tanks and heavy guns; whether surplus materials should be destroyed or internationalized; finally, how to define aggression and how to decide what penalties should be applied in every aggression taking place.

Mr. Henderson hopes his talks on these knotty points will have advanced far enough for another meeting of the conference bureau to be held in September during sessions of the League Assembly and prior to the meeting of the general commission which has already been fixed for Oct. 16.

Traditionalist Head Attacks Spain's Law

(Continued from Page 1)

to continue their education, previously provided gratis by the Jesuits.

As a Traditionalist, the Count's ideals are in favor of a monarchical régime. He admitted, however, that circumstances today made all thought of a restoration impossible. Traditionalists and other Roman Catholics were, he said, quite willing to support the republic and indeed many thousands whose votes once decided the issue against Don Alfonso were now eager to rally around any leaders likely to bring Spain back to tranquillity.

President's Action Criticized

The Count finds it difficult to explain why Señor Alcala Zamora, a professed Roman Catholic, did not make the gesture that would have won for him the respect of all but those holding extreme views. The terms of the constitution allowed him to return the bill for reconsideration by Parliament and its passage by a majority of two-thirds of the deputies. Perhaps, as Señor Miguel Maura, Home Office Minister at the time of the first burning of the convents, pointed out, the return of the bill would have been the signal for the destruction of all the churches in Spain.

Before the reconstruction of the Cabinet there were hopes that a partial crisis might enable the President to modify his attitude and withdraw his confidence from the Government, dissolve the Cortes and hold general elections. The passing of the bill establishing a Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees is the last of the important laws complementary to the constitution under the mandate of the Cortes. The Count declared that the pressure from the Basque provinces, where Roman Catholic sentiment is profound, is very strong. From an independent source, it is stated that these provinces are seriously threatening separation from the rest of Spain.

The Count was unable to confirm or deny the statements made abroad that the President and his ministers had been ex-communicated. It appears that the head of the state cannot be subjected to this penalty without the express declaration of the Pope.

Inquiries of a theological authority elicited a reply which hinted at the futility of ascertaining the exact position vis-à-vis the church of the offending parties and it was followed by the statement that "it is not advisable that anybody should discover the truth." It is obvious that the threat remains and the bolt may fall at any time.

The leading authority on these matters in Spain, the Nuncio, remains silent and his secretaries when questioned reply in Latin.

Council to Obey Goering's Dictates

BERLIN, July 10 (AP)—A new constitution for the Prussian State Council, in which Storm Troop members were officially recognized as among the chief advisers of the State Premier, was promulgated Saturday by Herr Hermann Goering, right-hand man of Chancellor Adolf Hitler in the national cabinet.

Herr Goering, who among his other duties is Premier of Prussia, hailed the new State Council as "the most important organ of government next to the State Cabinet."

Under the new constitution, this council, which formerly had functions almost tantamount to a senate, or upper house, will hereafter merely listen to the pronouncements of Herr Goering, make observations concerning them and adjourn.

Independence Celebrated

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 10 (By U. P.) — Argentina's 117th anniversary of her declaration of independence from Spain was celebrated throughout the country yesterday. About 100 airplanes maneuvered over the city where a monster parade of soldiers and sailors was watched by hundreds of thousands of citizens despite the disagreeably cold winter weather.

Bonus Marches Opposed By Disabled Veterans

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Disabled American veterans, through their new commander, Mr. Joseph W. McQueen of Kansas City, promised today that they will not sanction any bonus marches on the capital because such things "do little good but cause much suffering, and put the veterans in a false light."

Mr. McQueen said, though, that "we look forward to the coming session of Congress with supreme confidence that changes will go far toward removing the inestimable human misery resulting" from the economy act passed last session. "President Roosevelt, through two revisions, has indicated his desire to improve conditions, but we feel the public is prepared to go considerably further," he added.

Tennessee Valley Authority Puts Up 'No Big Prices' Sign

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority announced today it plans to acquire all land within about three miles of the proposed Cove Creek Dam, near Knoxville, but served notice speculative prices would not be recognized.

The valley authority, in a formal statement, warned the people of that section against real estate exploitation and predicted that three-fourths of the buyers of property "may be stung."

The announcement of plans for purchasing land was made by the board after its three members had inspected the site on the Clinch River where a $35,000,000 power project is planned in connection with the development of the Tennessee Valley.

"In announcing that it plans to acquire for public purposes all land within approximately three miles of the site of the proposed Cove Creek Dam, near Knoxville, the Tennessee Valley Authority cautions landowners of this region against granting options on their land to be used for speculative purposes.

"The authority, when it comes to fixing prices at which it will be willing to purchase such land, will not recognize speculative values added during this preliminary period. It has accordingly asked the Knoxville Real Estate Board and the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce to cooperate with it in preventing such speculation."

Mosaic Floor Uncovered In Excavation at Corinth

Archæological Expedition of American School of Classical Studies Reports on Its Accomplishments in the Present Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 10—The uncovering of a large mosaic floor in the ruins of a building bordering the south side of the ancient market-place at Corinth, the unearthing of a Roman temple overlooking the west side of the market-place and the completion of the excavation of the Fountain of Lerna, adjoining the Temple of Æsculapius were among the outstanding accomplishments of the archæological expedition of the American School of Classical Studies this year. A review of this work was issued by Prof. Richard Stillwell, of the Department of Art and Archæology Princeton University, and director of the school, here today.

The mosaic floor, laid probably during the second century A. D., covers an area 31 feet by 24 feet, Professor Stillwell said. In a central panel is the figure of an athlete bearing a palm and standing before the seated figure of Eutychia, personification of good fortune. Twelve square medallions, four to a side, form a border about this central picture, the medallion in each corner containing the representation of a bird, a cock, a parrot, a partridge and a species of wading bird. The remainder of the mosaic floor is in geometric design.

The floor was discovered in one of the rooms excavated in a building 541 feet long and 98 feet wide, which had been remodeled from an earlier Greek market-place structure by the Romans during the period of the Empire. The original building of the Greek period was erected during the fourth century B. C., and housed a long double row of shops.

In the ruins of the temple sufficient fragments of columns and decorative features were found to enable the archæologists to learn its complete architectural detail.

Another phase of the year's work was the removal from the old local museum to a new building erected for the purpose of the treasures found at Corinth since excavations began at the Greek city during the latter part of the last century. Many of the relics are now on display for the first time in this new museum, which was given by Mrs. William H. Moore, of New York City and Pride's Crossing, Mass., in memory of her father, Mr. Charles P. Small. The building is the most completely-equipped structure of its kind in Greece.

Professor Stillwell said that the vase room of the museum contained many exhibits "of greatest interest and importance." Here is displayed pottery found at Corinth dating from the late Stone Age, probably before 3500 B. C.

Professor Stillwell also announced that the archæological investigations at Corinth would be continued on an extensive scale next year.

Mexico Welcomes Visitors to Seminar On Cultural Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., July 10—The eighth annual seminar in Mexico of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, in which 75 or more intellectuals from the United States and Mexico are participating, opened its sessions July 8 at Cuernavaca, Morelos, picturesque resort town 50 miles southwest of Mexico City.

The first lectures were scheduled for delivery beginning tomorrow morning after the seminarists had spent the day visiting historical and artistic monuments of the ancient town. The seminar was officially opened last night with delivery of addresses of welcome by Hubert C. Herring, director of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, and Count Rene d'Harnoncourt, associated with the Carnegie Institution.

Although leaders of the seminar assert that political topics of the day will be eschewed in order to avert possible controversies, the program calls for discussion of the broader aspects of the economic and political, as well as the artistic and scientific, currents in Latin America, and the relations of these to the United States.

One of the best known additions to the faculty this year is Elmer Rice, famous playwright, who wrote "The Adding Machine," "We, The People," and other plays, including "Street Scene," which won the Pulitzer prize for him. Mr. Rice is on the program for a lecture on "Art and Literature as Social Forces."

Jersey City Cuts Wages 40 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 10—Effecting an annual saving of $6,200,000, the City Commission today voted a 40 per cent salary slash for all of city employees now receiving more than $1000 a year. It was provided, however, that no salary is to be cut to less than $1000. The cuts became effective on all salaries due July 15. About 5000 city workers are affected.

Announcement of the salary reductions were made today in an official statement issued by commissioner Mr. William B. Quinn, Director of Revenue and Finance and Acting Mayor during the absence abroad of Mayor Frank Hague.

This is the second time the Jersey City government has reduced the pay of its workers since the slump, a 20 per cent cut in salaries of $4000 or more, and a 10 per cent cut in salaries under $4000 having preceded today's slash. The latest order of a flat 40 per cent cut therefore reduces salaries in the upper bracket by about 52 per cent under the peak schedule and the salaries in the lower bracket by about 46 per cent. A similar cut is expected soon for the 2000 employees of Hudson county.

Hawks Reaches Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Frank M. Hawks landed here at 9:15 a. m. July 8; after a night flight from Los Angeles, Calif. He made the nonstop flight in slightly less than 12 hours, he told airport attendants. He came here to take part in an air show today.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Maurice Sherman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Frances Paperte, soprano.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, Meyer Davis's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra.
8:30 "Verse and Melody."
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook, Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
9:45 Clifford and Cameron, songs.
10:00 NBC, "The Hour Glass."
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic.
11:45 NBC, "Southern Symphonies."
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WKEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 NBC, Arlene Jackson, soloist.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, Musical program.
6:00 "The Evening Tatler"; news; organ.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Salute Program.
8:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault ;orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:30 Del Castillo, organist.
11:15-13:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, Syracuse Spotlight Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes" sketch.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 Talks; musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:15 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
8:30 CBS, Ambassadors; male trio.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, "Wayfaring Men," sketch.
9:15 CBS, The Street Singer.
9:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; soloists; comedienne.
9:45 CBS, World's Fair Invitation: chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Hughie Connors Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Reports; news.
11:00 1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
8:30 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, "Sportraits," Ted Husing.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Local and CBS dance music.
7:45 Organ recital.
8:00 Recordings of Act III, Rigoletto, by La Scala Orchestra and Chorus.
8:30 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:00 "In the Master's Music Room."
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Soloists; male chorus; symphony orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 The Wandering Minstrel.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 "Sleepy Valley," sketch.
7:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
7:15 "The Gossipers."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:00 Financial talk, E. E. Nazzaro.
8:15 "Grumble and Grunt," skit.
8:30 Ethel Coolidge, soprano; organ.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-325m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stock readings.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS program.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

BOSTON, Mass.—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. D. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

BANGOR, Maine—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. D. T., Station WLBZ, 620.kc-484m.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. D. T., Station CKOC, 1010kc-297m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., Saturdays 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

UDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1050kc-286m.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

NORFOLK, Va.—Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI, Fla.—Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. D. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:15-1:30 p. m. C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO-WOC, 1000kc-300m.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-390m.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Third Sunday of each month, 5:15-5:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WMC, 780kc-384m.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-341m.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First Sunday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Okla.—Second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oaklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

AUSTIN, Texas—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1360kc-234m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m. M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

RENO, Nev.—Sundays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR 1210kc-248m.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 730kc-396m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.; daily, except Sundays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFWI, 950kc-322m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," on eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays and Wednesdays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Station KPOX, 1250kc-240m.

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, 9 p. m., local time, Station IEH, 1090kc-275m.

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Roosevelt Urges South to Fulfill Party's Promises

Repeal One of Them, He Replies to Inquiry From Alabama

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 10—An leader of the Democratic Party, President Roosevelt, last Saturday, urged that party pledges, including that for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, be carried out "in so far as it lies in our power."

The message, addressed to Mr. Leon McCord, National Democratic Committeeman at Montgomery, Ala., in reply to a request for an expression of his views on the repeal question, was made public as a means of replying also to other similar pleas.

Three southern states, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee, are approaching votes on prohibition repeal this month. With these elections the move enters for the first time what is considered "difficult" territory and wet forces are exerting every effort to encourage a large repeal vote.

The President, addressing another party leader, indicated clearly that his expressions on the subject of repeal were made as head of a political faction rather than as the Nation's Chief Executive. His message to Mr. McCord follows:

"I have received your telegram of July 3 in reference to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"I think I have made it abundantly clear that the platform of the Democratic Party adopted last year should be carried out in so far as it lies in our power. The special session of the Congress has already translated into law a great majority of the pledges made.

"One of the pledges of the platform read as follows: 'We advocate the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. To affect such repeal we demand that the Congress immediately propose a constitutional amendment to truly representative conventions in the states called to act solely on that proposal.'

"The Congress has acted on this and many of the states are now engaged in holding elections for the conventions proposed.

"Finally, I have made it clear ever since my nomination a year ago that I subscribe to the Democratic platform 100 per cent.

"In view of the fact that I have had so great a number of telegrams similar to yours not only from your State but from Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky and others, I am taking the liberty of giving this message to you to the press.

"Sincerely,
"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Atlanta Drys Deplore Roosevelt's Attitude Against Prohibition

The real fight against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in the states is to be in the South; "the home of democracy and prohibition," Mr. W. W. Gaines, prominent Atlanta attorney and former head of the school board, said in a public statement July 1.

Mr. Gaines, who has been one of the leaders in the prohibition fight in Atlanta for a number of years, has been appointed chairman of the Consolidated Forces for Prohibition in Georgia, to succeed Dr. C. E. Burts, formerly of Macon, who recently resigned from that office and moved to South Carolina, where he is active in prohibition work. Mr. Gaines also is chairman of the social service commission of the Georgia Baptist Convention.

"Nobody anywhere argues that the liquor traffic or the saloon is a good thing," said Mr. Gaines. "What we stand for is not barrooms, but better prohibition enforcement; not more liquor, but less liquor. The thick of the fight is yet ahead. Most of the states that have already voted for repeal were conceded to be wet. The real determining fight is to be made in the South, the home of Democracy and prohibition."

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PICT-O-GRAMS

ANSWERS

1. The Cullinan diamond found in South Africa in 1905. It weighed 3106 carats, or about 1 1-3 pounds in the rough. It has since been cut into a number of stones, the largest, "Star of South Africa," weighing 530 carats. (It is still the largest cut diamond.)
2. 70 to 125 miles an hour.
3. Postal cards and letters addressed to go around the world are prohibited in foreign mails.
4. 7,863,556,000,000 metric tons.
5. About 7 out of every 10.

Repeal Issue Puts Test To South's Party Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The South, traditionally Democratic and dry, is being torn between party regularity and prohibition solidarity in the campaign now being waged for and against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Alabama and Arkansas vote July 18 on delegates to repeal conventions and Tennessee votes two days later. Other states will pass on the issue later.

Only twice since the Civil War has there been any serious doubts as to how the South would vote in a matter affecting party allegiance. The doctrine of "vote the straight ticket" has usually been strong enough to make the South a Democratic fortress, but in the presidential election of 1928, when prohibition was an issue, a number of the southern states went for the Republican ticket.

And now prohibitionists again must pass the line of party regularity if they are to hold the states in the dry column. The wets are making the campaign on the basis of "sticking by" the Democratic platform. Dr. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, recently said while attending a dry conference in the South: "The only danger of repeal in any southern state is the outside threat of political pressure through party organizations."

Repeal forces freely predict victory in the South by majorities of two to one or more. The drys make no such predictions but are well organized to carry their message to the voters.

Conditions of Repeal Prevalent in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 10—The Eighteenth Amendment has been virtually repealed here already, so far as enforcement goes, by action of the Federal Government, it is commented by observers in connection with President Roosevelt's call for repeal. The situation here is regarded as typical generally of enforcement conditions.

The ruling from Washington that no Government money could be spent in making purchases for liquor for evidence, or for obtaining information, practically scuttled enforcement, it is declared.

Most of the enforcement agents here appear to be employed at the breweries in seeing that the new beer is kept in line with the Government stipulations. Not many are left for "heavy duty" in the field, it is understood.

Farley Demanding Repeal in Kentucky

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—In a forceful reminder to Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky that the Democratic Party is pledged to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, Postmaster-General James A. Farley signified July 8 that the Administration would take a strenuous part in the repeal elections in southern states.

This is the second appeal of the Postmaster-General to the Kentucky Governor to include provision for a repeal convention in his call for a special session of the State Legislature.

The message followed an announcement by Mr. Farley that he would make an address in Memphis, Tenn., on July 15, five days before that State votes on repeal. Arrangements will be made to transmit his speech to gatherings in Alabama and Arkansas, states which ballot on repeal on July 18.

These three states are regarded by Mr. Farley as the real battle ground. The Postmaster-General, who also is chairman of the Democratic National Committee and chief patronage dispenser, said today that if the three vote wet "it's all over."

Work in Pittsburgh Cuts Welfare Lists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 10—The number of families going off the relief lists is growing here as industrial activities continue to increase.

The Emergency Relief Board reported a net decrease of 2518 persons on relief for the two weeks ending July 1, bringing the total to 71,262. From East Liverpool, Ohio, 200 families were reported off the rolls for the past month. Labor officials estimate than 6000 persons, the highest number in three years, are being employed in the East Liverpool potteries.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has recalled 125 furloughed employees at Altoona, where relief officials have taken 452 families off their lists since July 1.

News of a general 10 per cent pay increase for employees of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, effective Aug. 1, comes from Jeanette. More than 100 men were put back to work in Pittsburgh by the opening of eight more open-hearth furnaces in the Homestead Works of the Carnegie Steel Company.

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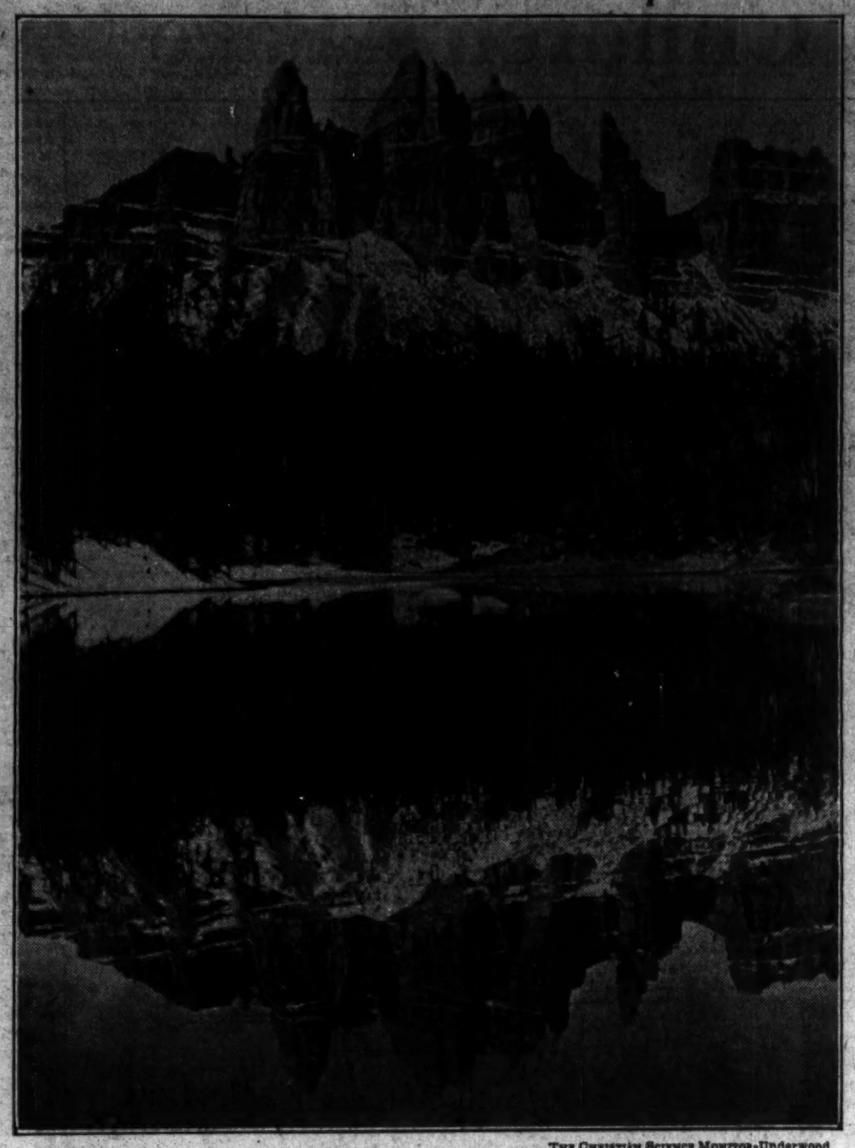

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Underwood

"PINNACLED CASTLE" OF RAMSHORN MOUNTAINS IN WYOMING

Reflected in the blue serenity of the wilderness lake at the foot of the Ramshorn Mountains in Wyoming, the "Pinnacled Castle" peaks epitomize the tranquil spirit of true vacation land. Shadowed by the majestic silences and impressive grandeurs of Yellowstone Park, they thrust their pinnacles of beauty upward. Along the shining strip of beach which only a few decades ago was known but to fur trappers and traders now canter the horses of the dude ranchers. The cathedral quietness of serried ranks of ridge-pole pine and Engleman spruce is now broken by the joyful shouts of vacationists who never knew before the spicy tang of spruce and pine under an unclouded sky, and the zest of an atmosphere washed clean by sun and wind.

Action by States On Narcotic Pact Asked by Hobson

Starting of Geneva Treaty Marked by American Radio Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10—To fulfill its duties under the treaty restricting the manufacturing of narcotic drugs which went into effect yesterday, the United States must marshal the full police power of its people by adopting the uniform anti-drug law now pending before all state legislatures, according to Capt. Richard Pearson Hobson, president of the World Narcotic Defense Association.

Speaking during a radio broadcast given yesterday to mark the coming into effect of the treaty, Captain Hobson declared that the pact, which was sponsored by the League of Nations, "constitutes a signal victory for the forces of good throughout the world in the warfare of humanity against the narcotic evil."

Menace to Civilization

"The rising tide of narcotic addiction menaces the very foundation of modern civilization," he continued. "The narcotic drug racket, since the breaking out of the World War, has been based on the chemical industries of Europe, which are manufacturing many times the amount of high-powered drugs required for the world's legitimate needs.

"America cannot fulfill its duties under these obligations until the full police power of our people is brought to bear. This necessitates harmonious action of the uniform state law submitted by the American Bar Association and now pending before all legislatures."

Approved by Roosevelt

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, who has been identified with the work of the association for many years, read telegrams and messages from representatives of many nations that had ratified the treaty. Among them was one from President Roosevelt congratulating all those who took part in bringing about the ratification on their "wonderful achievement."

The treaty was drawn up by representatives of 57 nations in Geneva in July, 1931, to become operative 90 days after ratification by 25 of the nations, four of which must be large manufacturers of narcotic drugs.

Nicaragua was the first to ratify, on March 16, 1932; Belgium was the twenty-fifth, its ratification having been filed in Geneva on April 10, 1933. Of the eight large manufacturing nations in the world, six have ratified. They are the United States, Great Britain, Turkey, Germany, Switzerland and France. The two others—the Netherlands and Japan—have not yet joined in the ratification.

Shriners Make Merry At Annual Meeting

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10 (AP)—The Shriners' National Convention struck its stride of festive merriment and fun-making today in a program given over almost exclusively to entertainment.

The day's schedule for the 25,000 nobles thronging this resort ranged from golf and bridge tournaments to numerous band concerts and sightseeing. The 59th annual session of the Imperial Council does not convene until tomorrow. A meeting of the Recorders' Association, composed of the secretaries of the Shrine temples in the North American jurisdiction, supplied the workaday note in the program today.

Coincident with the recorders' meeting was the assemblage of the National Court of the Order of Jesters, which is composed of the fun-making units in the North American Continent and United States dependencies' Shrine temples. The Jesters' annual banquet will be held tonight. The convention opened yesterday with a series of special services at various local churches. Delegates from all over the nation continued to arrive as the convention got under way.

Treasury Reports Increase Through New Excise Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 10—Special excise taxes including beer levies passed by the last Congress have resulted in giving to the Treasury an increase in receipts over the previous fiscal year for the first time since the stock-market crash, Internal Revenue Bureau figures for the last 12 months, just released here, show.

The increase in total revenue was achieved despite a continued decline in income tax collections which fell off from $1,056,756,697.54 for the fiscal year 1932 to $746,783,196.95 for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1933. Total federal income from all sources mounted from $1,557,729,024.64 for 1932 to $1,616,233,408.78 for the fiscal year 1933. The gain of more than $58,000,000, according to the report, was largely made possible through the legalization of beer last April, $30,000,000 having come into the treasury from this source.

The total of all miscellaneous taxes, including beer and the emergency taxes voted by the last Congress in a determined effort to balance the budget, mounted from $500,972,345.10 in 1932 to $869,440,211.83 for 1933.

The tendency of the new excise taxes to spread the federal tax burden out over the country is illustrated by the fact that while the total returns were higher than last year, collections actually declined in the larger industrial centers, such as New York and Chicago, where federal revenue comes primarily from personal and corporation income taxes. As a corollary many of the less populous states, which as a rule pay small federal taxes, showed a decided increase in their contribution to the Government.

Delaware Turns Down Beer for Soft Drinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., July 10—Holders of licenses in Delaware to sell 3.2 per cent beer have conceded that the demand for the liquor has been very much less than anticipated, and that the profits from the business is about 60 per cent less than they had estimated. Indeed, many of the places where the beer is sold have found their business "in the red."

On the other hand, dispensers of soda fountain beverages said there had been no falling off in their business.

"Street" Loans Increase

NEW YORK, July 10—The New York Stock Exchange reports member collateral borrowings at close of business June 30 amounted to $780,386,120, an increase of $251,676,682, as compared with the May 31 total of $528,709,438.

Women Declare Need of Equality In Capital Pageant

Those Who Led Long Fight in Advancing Cause Honored by Party

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 10—Outstanding women leaders of the United States were honored here in a colorful memorial ceremony conducted Saturday by the National Woman's Party in connection with their campaign for "economic equality" as the next goal in the woman's movement.

The event took the form of a pageant conducted at the Sylvan Theater before an audience estimated at about 5000. Banners carried by the marching representatives of various geographical sections and occupational groups featured the event, which was followed by the adoption of a vigorously worded resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to heed the demand for economic equality for women.

The resolution adopted by the National Council of the Woman's Party read in part as follows:

"Be it resolved, that we call upon the President to use the vast power of his office—

"To end the present wholesale dismissals of women from government service.

"To end the continued discrimination against married women in the government service.

"To remove the present artificial handicaps placed upon women wage earners by special legislation as to hours, night work and wages applying only to women and not to their male competitors.

"And in particular to aid the proposed amendment to the National Constitution guaranteeing to women equal rights with men, so that in the future women may have equal protection with men in the hard struggle for existence."

The resolution was read by Mrs. Florence B. Hilles, chairman of the party. Miss Gail Laughlin, member of the Maine Legislature, paid tribute to the women leaders of the past whose names were recorded on the banners carried in the procession, declaring that "all of the pioneers alike declared for the complete freedom and equality of women, civil, industrial and political." Special honor was accorded Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont in a speech by Miss Doris Stevens, New York chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

It was explained that the women leaders whose names were recorded on the banners were picked as those "who went ahead against odds in their own era and overcame them." The women thus honored were:

Margaret Brent, who before the Revolution petitioned Lord Baltimore for equal rights; Abigail Adams, who threatened to "foment a rebellion," were women not given an equal voice in the Government; Abigail Scott Dunniway, who carried the cause of women west with the pioneers; Anne Hutchinson, religious leader; Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, who called the first women's rights convention; Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and Anna Howard Shaw, who led the suffrage fight; Isabella Beecher Hooker and Virginia L. Minor, who cast trial votes in 1872 and carried the case to the Supreme Court; Clara Barton and Kate Sherwood, who organized the Red Cross and the Women's Relief Corps; Julia Ward Howe; Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, whose banner was carried by Miss Marion May, and supported by Miss Esther B. McLaughlin and Mrs. John Jay White, all of New York; Elizabeth Blackwell, Margaret Fuller, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, one of the first women clergymen; Angelina and Sarah Grimke, leaders in the abolition of slavery and equal rights campaigns; Sophia Smith, founder of Smith College; Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke; Alice Freeman Palmer, first president of Wellesley; Emma Willard, who opened the doors of education to women; Frances Willard, who led in the temperance struggle; May Wright Sewell, founder of one of the first great women's organizations, the International Council of Women, and Ernestine Rose, first to demand equal property rights for women.

Customers 'at Ease' Viewing Universe In New Planetarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 10—Take notice, all you amateur astronomers who would "like to see the wheels go 'round" and haven't time to watch the skies for a few hundred years in order to observe the movements of the stars and planets, for this city soon will offer you the opportunity to sit in comfortable chairs and watch this panorama of the heavenly bodies, condensed within the space of a few minutes.

The Fels Planetarium, 65 feet in diameter, and one of the finest of its kind in the world, probably will be open to the public in October, according to Dr. James Stokley, associate director in charge of astronomy at the Franklin Institute. Given by Mr. Samuel S. Fels, of this city, the planetarium is being constructed in the new Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute Museum on the Parkway.

This huge dome, under which the spectators sit to see the show, will act as a screen on which the images of the stars will be projected, while the movements of the constellations, stars and planets will be shown also. Painted around the base of the dome, are silhouettes of the city's sky line as it looks from the location of the planetarium, not alone to help give the sense of reality to the scene, but also to assist the spectator to locate his points of compass, Dr. Stokley explained.

In order to eliminate as much echo as possible from the vaulted room, the dome has been constructed of a finely perforated metal, lined on the reverse side with asbestos. And the crowning touch of thoughtfulness has been added by the invention of chairs which may be tilted back to allow the spectator to watch overhead with perfect comfort and ease.

Treasury Refuses Detroit Bank Papers

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The Treasury has declined to accede to the request of Judge Harry B. Keidan that it submit Treasury documents to him in his investigation of the Detroit banking situation.

The Judge had asked that Secretary William H. Woodin, Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, Arthur Ballantine, former Undersecretary, and John K. McKee and C. A. Miller be required to testify before him.

The Acting Secretary, Dean G. Acheson told Judge Keidan that Secretary Woodin was ill and that the other persons named in his order were not employees of the Treasury and could not be directed by it to appear. He declined to submit Treasury documents to the court because to do so would interfere seriously with the proper performance of Treasury duties.

Roosevelt Takes Time To Thank Woodsmen

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt Saturday sent a message of congratulation to the men in the Civilian Conservation Corps through the weekly newspaper Happy Days devoted to the corps.

"It is my honest conviction," said the President, "that what you are doing in the way of constructive service will bring to you, personally and individually, returns the value of which it is difficult to estimate. I want to congratulate you on the opportunity you have and to extend to you my appreciation for the hearty cooperation which you have given this movement, which is so vital a step in the nation's fight against the depression, and to wish you all a pleasant, wholesome and constructive stay in the woods."

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Toltec Pyramid of Cholula Called Mayan of Archæologists

Dental Inlays and Filings and Golden Trinkets Mark Them as Race Apart From Later Aztecs; Tunnels Seek Story of a Great Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Recent discoveries at the pyramid of Cholula, near the city of Puebla, have produced new evidence to show that the inhabitants of the ancient Toltec city on the central Mexican plateau had relationships with the Mayan races of southern Mexico and Guatemala.

Ancient human burials found within one of the pyramidal terraces of Cholula had front teeth filed to points, like the sharp teeth of the Maya sun god, as he is represented in idols and in pictures. The ancient inhabitants of Yucatan, Guatemala, Chiapas and Oaxaca filed their teeth in various capricious ways, and even inlaid the two front upper teeth with small round disks of precious stones. In Monte Alban, human teeth, filed as well as inlaid, have recently been found. They are also known on the Veracruz coast, among the Totonac and Huastec peoples. This was a strictly Maya custom, and was not practiced by the Aztec family of races.

Another important discovery at Cholula is of some ornaments of beaten gold. Archæological gold has now been found in many Mexican sites, but only in the last few years, and by Mexican archæologists. The first were gold-wire rings, linked in little chains, in a buried pot at the foot of the Aztec pyramid of Tenayuca, near Mexico City, in 1930.

Gold and Jewels Found

Then followed the discovery of a great treasure of gold in Monte Alban in 1932, and a few months afterward a find of a similar but smaller cache of ancient jewels in the Mixtec ruins of Texmelincan, in the state of Guerrero.

In 1933, solid gold tiger and human teeth, perforated for stringing on a necklace, were found in Ojitlan, on the borderland between the states of Oaxaca and Veracruz, as well as some thin gold-wire rings exactly like those of Tenayuca. Now lastly come beaten ornaments of gold from Cholula.

The pyramid of Cholula is interesting, too, in addition to the ancient racial relationships coming to light there, which will be important evidence in American prehistory for the curious manner in which the Mexican archæologists have had to proceed there.

The pyramid is said to be the largest in volume in the world, and is made of adobe bricks. It has several superimposed platforms or square bodies, which grow smaller as they rise. On top is a Christian church, where the round temple of Quetzalcoatl, the wind-god, stood, which Cortes saw himself.

It was the holiest shrine in all the land, and in fact so holy that the Spaniards had to make a Christian shrine there soon after the Conquest in order to end the idolatries. When the Mexican Government archæologists began to excavate there a year ago, they were met by angry Indians with rifles.

Indians Defend Site

The Indians thought the archæologists meant to make their tunnels into the pyramid's sides in order to blow up the church on top, for the modern church has taken on so much of the ancient holiness that it is strongly defended by the Indians.

Although the archæologists at last convinced the natives that they would not disturb the church on top, and were then allowed to proceed, new trouble came when the rainy season was six weeks late that year, the corn wilted in the fields, and the earth quaked every day for a month. The Indians said the ancient spirits were annoyed by the archæologists tampering in their ruins, and not until the rains came and the earth stopped shaking could the scientific work proceed. This year there is no such misunderstanding, and in fact the natives are even interested in the excavations.

An unusual archæological method has been followed there. All work is by means of tunnels, and these locate interior structures, and follow them around to determine their size and shape. They are ample enough for the average person to walk comfortably in, and do not need timber supports because the adobe is now hard and monolithic in character.

Tunnel System Used

They are like the tunnels of a mine, and one can go from one level to another by means of the ancient stone stairways which are found here and there. One of them is the largest archæological stairway now known in America. Excavation is being carried on in the northwest corner of the lowest terrace of the pyramid, a platform so vast that it covered many city blocks of other buildings in ancient times. This blind excavation whereby everything is located by tunnels, makes it difficult for the average person to understand what is being discovered, and as the work proceeds the archæologists are building a plaster model of what has been revealed.

Much pottery and clay and stone idols have been found, which belong to at least three distinct cultural types. On one of the interior walls, where a tunnel followed an interior pyramid around, the full-size figure of a man was found, painted on plaster over stone.

Good-Will Tour Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Under the auspices of the National Revolutionary (Administration) Party a "Mexican Nationalist Caravan" has been organized for the purpose of visiting all Latin-American countries on a journey of good will. A Mexican motion picture, a collection of Mexican sculpture and painting, will be taken along. Addresses will be delivered at various places en route.

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Luncheon 35c-50c
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You will save if you buy your Chambers gas range this week. Come in and see these wonderful ranges that cook in the old fashioned "Dutch oven" style, that require little or no attention while they are cooking, that are so perfectly insulated they utilize all the heat to cook, allowing none to escape and warm the kitchen.
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The manufacturer made some slight change in the construction of these stockings—and that is why we can offer them now—at our lowest price ever! They're beautiful, long wearing hose, picot top chiffons, and medium service weights with lisle tops and feet—Sold exclusively at Kann's in Washington. Sizes 8½ to 10½ in these fashionable colors—
KANN'S STREET FLOOR

The Children's Page

Polka Dot Plays a New Part

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

Chapter II

THE cabin kitchen was filled with the aroma of baking gingerbread when Mark burst breathlessly in. Jinny, trotting importantly from oven to table, paused at the sight of her brother.

"Why, Mark, you're home early!" she exclaimed. "I made a surprise for your lunch, but you can look at it now if you want to. See!" And she pointed to a gingerbread man. "I made him myself."

"He's a dandy one," Mark agreed. "I have a surprise for you, too, if Mums is willing for us to keep it."

"Oh, what is it, Mark?" Jinny's blue eyes danced. "Tell me quick!"

It's Polka Dot," replied Mark. Then eagerly he unfolded his plan. His mother listened in sober silence while Jinny bounced with excitement.

"Oh, please may we have the little burro, Mumsie?" she pleaded when Mark paused.

"If it weren't for the expense of feeding him, I'd gladly consent," said their mother. "But under present conditions we simply can't afford the upkeep of a burro."

"Could we if I earned it myself?" Mark questioned.

"If you would like to use your money that way, you could give him a trial," his mother agreed. "But if the expense should be too much for you to manage, you must be willing to let one of the ranchers have him."

With this agreement, Mark fairly flew down the trail to the show grounds and Captain Dietz.

"Well, how about it?" demanded the manager.

"Mother says we may have him as long as I can pay for his keep," Mark explained eagerly.

"I asked Joe to get him ready for you in case your mother approved of your plan," said Captain Dietz. "But I've decided to let you have him only on one condition."

The Little Red Cart

Puzzled, Mark followed the manager to the animal shed. And then he stopped abruptly at the unexpected sight of Polka Dot hitched to the little red cart he had drawn in parades. Mark stared in speechless surprise.

"The condition is that you take the whole outfit," Captain Dietz told him. "As a favor to me, you understand. It'll save me the bother of hauling them around, and with the cart both you and your sister can ride and carry a raft of baked goods, besides. How about it? Is it a bargain?"

"Well, it's certainly a bargain for me, and I can't thank you enough, Captain Dietz!" Mark burst out gratefully. "And Jinny will be too thrilled for anything."

Jinny most certainly was. She was waiting out in the road for Mark's return, and when she saw Polka Dot and the little red cart coming around the curve, she went flying to meet them with round eager eyes.

"Oh, what a dear litle burro!" she exclaimed ecstatically. "And what a cunning little cart. Are they both ours?"

"Yes, they're both ours." And Mark leaped out and helped Jinny into the cart. She sat there in silent enchantment while he drove on to the cabin, but when he brought Pokey to a halt she cried, "Mumsie, come quick and see what we have!"

"Why, Mark, you said nothing about a cart!" Mother exclaimed.

"It was a surprise to me," returned Mark, and then went on to relate what had happened.

"Well, it's really a splendid little outfit and Captain Dietz must be the kindest person imaginable," said their mother. "And Pokey is an unusually nice little burro."

Polka Dot seemed pleased with all the attention and praise he received and behaved flawlessly when the children went for their first long ride after lunch. He ambled along slowly but steadily and Jinny was enraptured when Mark let her hold the reins.

That was only the beginning of a series of happy adventures with the burro and the little red cart which Mark christened the "Pokey Express."

For a time Mark was successful in earning enough to pay for Pokey's keep, but odd jobs gradually dwindled until the problem of providing for their pet overshadowed all their pleasure. And then came a day when there remained not a mouthful of food for Pokey and not a single cent in Mark's pocket.

"I wish I could help you out, Son," his mother sympathized. "But it will be all I can manage to pay the insurance and water rent that are due next week."

Mark and Jinny were very sober as they delivered orders that afternoon. Mark tried again to find work, but without success, and silently they started back up the road toward home. Halfway there they saw a young woman with eight or 10 children of different sizes who scuttled from the road to let the cart pass. Mark noticed that several of the smallest ones looked very tired and droopy.

"There's plenty of room in the cart if some of the littlest children would like to ride," he thoughtfully offered.

The Nature Trailers' Club

"Why, thank you, I'm sure they'd appreciate a ride very much," the young woman replied. "We're the Nature Trailers' Club and this is the most ambitious hike we've undertaken—a little too ambitious for the small ones, I'm afraid."

The droopy children seemed to revive instantly at the prospect of a ride in the little cart, and scrambled in with happy faces. The others continued hiking along at one side of the road. When Mark reached his home he said, "I live here, but if you're going much farther I'd be glad to take you the rest of the way."

"Riding is such fun, Miss Morris!" one tiny girl piped up.

"We're going up to the falls for a fern hunt and picnic," Miss Morris explained. "And we'd be very happy to accept your offer, if you and your sister will share our picnic with us."

"Why, we'd be awfully pleased to, if you can wait while I ask Mother," Mark brightened. He and Jinny loved picnics and to share one with companions their own age would be a rare treat. When he returned with their mother's permission (and a freshly baked batch of cookies) the procession set gayly forth.

Mark and Jinny had never had a happier adventure than the one they shared with the Nature Trailers' Club that afternoon, and it was with a feeling of wistful regret that Mark helped his small passengers out of the cart on their return trip to the cabin.

"Thank you for giving Jinny and me the nicest kind of a time," he said gratefully.

"Our expedition wouldn't have been half so pleasant without you and Jinny and Polka Dot," returned Miss Morris. "And we'd be most happy if you'd join our club. We go nature trailing four afternoons a week and with the aid of the Pokey Express we could go on those interesting hikes that would otherwise be too difficult for the small members. Would you be willing to give us that service at the rate of a dollar a trip?"

"I'd be more than willing," was Mark's fervent assurance. "For then Pokey could earn his own keep."

"Oh, Pokey, aren't you pleased!" exclaimed Jinny, giving the burro's nose a rapturous squeeze.

And suddenly Polka Dot's heels flew up in a joyful little buck, as though only so jubilant a gesture could express how pleased he was to do his part!

[The End]

New Zealand Lassie Trains Sheep to Work

MOST people would find it hard to believe that sheep—"silly sheep" as they are called—could be used to do ordinary work on a farm. Yet at a homestead near Matamata in the Waikato, New Zealand, lives a girl of 14 named Frances Lee, who has shown that even "mutton-heads" may be trained to do many useful jobs.

Frances, like most New Zealand farmers' daughters, had her pet lamb which she reared from a baby. She played with her pet all day and when it grew old enough, she harnessed it and drove it about the farm.

This lamb was so quiet and gentle that Frances decided to make use of its strength to help herself and her family. She set to work and with an old soap box, an odd pair of wheels and two pieces of light timber, she made a light, serviceable cart. For harness, a halter and reins of raw hide was made, which, with some rope traces, was all she needed; and very soon her pet was pulling her round the farm in this homemade chariot.

Having proved herself capable of breaking in such unpromising material, Frances then began to train another sheep. She trained the pair to double harness and used them to bring in light loads of firewood. Two more sheep were trained in the same way, and then with her team of four, Frances decided to tackle much heavier jobs and help her father with his work on the farm.

Finding that the team worked well in a harrow, she put them to tine-harrow the homestead paddock, and, working only in the cool hours of the morning and evening, she found that the task could be done with the sheep quite as well as with horses!

There are many ways in which Frances can now help her father with her little team, and perhaps the most useful one is the hauling of all the firewood needed for the house.

Every shepherd knows how difficult it is to persuade a mob of sheep to cross a creek. But Frances seems to find no difficulty with her sheep in this way. A wide stream runs through the farm and it is wonderful to see her quietly drive her charges, attached to a load, through the water. At her command they go straight in and the "leaders" seem to take to the water as readily as a duck!

Frances says that it takes her several weeks to train a sheep and those she trains are two-year-olds. The commands she uses are exactly the same as those used to horses, and it is a wonderful sight to see her handle the reins and to notice how obediently her teams respond to her orders.

"Come here!" "Giddup!" "Gee-up!" "Whoa!" she shouts and the sheep obey at once. One day, some people, watching her at work, noticed that one of the sheep had its foot over a trace. "Lift up," ordered Frances as she gently shook the trace. At once the sheep lifted a hind foot in as gentle and finished a manner as the most highly-trained horse! Frances has certainly shown what patience and understanding can do in calling forth intelligence and obedience.

The Buttercup

IN A LOVELY MEADOW,
SITTING IN THE SUN,
A FAT YELLOW BUTTERCUP
FOUND HIS COLOUR RUN.
HIED HIM TO A PAINT-
SHOP -
NOT A BIT OF GOOD!
NOT A DROP OF YELLOW
LOOK WHERE HE WOULD.
BLUE GREE RED WHI ORA PUR
BLACK
VARN
FELL INTO THE VARNISH.
CAME OUT DRIPPING WET,
COULDN'T FIND A BIT OF RAG
TO WIPE IT ERE IT SET.
NEVER DID THE PAINT-MAN
MISS THAT DROP SO TINY,
BUT THAT IS WHY THE BUTTERCUPS
NOW ARE ALWAYS SHINY.
M. VIOLET WOODHEAD.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Mary Birchall

Boy and Girl Artists in Wood

How Italian Peasant Children Learn a Craft

IN ITALY, a land rich in olive, cherry, cedar and pine trees, beautiful inlaid woodwork is done by the peasants. From generation to generation this craft is handed down, and as soon as the children are old enough to handle the tools, they take an active part in the work.

But first they have to learn to pick out the different kinds of wood. This they do by touch, as well as by their sense of smell. As you, perhaps, know, every kind of wood has its own particular scent, and no little Italian child is allowed to begin work until he or she knows the difference between a piece of orange wood and cedar wood.

In summer the peasants live out of doors, working on the land and among the vineyards, and, by saving their small earnings, they have enough to buy the rough woods, which, being plentiful, are cheap.

If, during the winter months, you could peep inside one of the peasant cottages you would often see the entire family at work. A large table, piled high with trimmed pieces of wood, usually stands in the center of the stone floor. On the hearth bubbles the family pot of glue, while on a shelf stands the midday meal of bread and cheese which, when everyone is very busy, is often forgotten!

Tiny Squares, Triangles and Diamonds

The first lesson the children receive is in cutting the various woods into tiny odd-shaped pieces—some minute squares, some triangles, and others diamonds or circles. They are then shown how to polish the pieces with fine sandpaper, and how to treat them with a little wax, which brings out the natural grain and beauty of the wood.

After the wood has been heaped into neat piles, Father or Mother shows the children how a pattern can be made from these little pieces. It is only by watching that the child learns, and it is a great day when he is allowed to decorate his first walking-stick.

Father shapes the rough stick first, and grafts on the rounded handle. Then the stick is passed to the child, who cuts a groove-like bend half an inch below the join. This he fills with mosaic-like pieces of colored wood. Each fragment is glued into position, and must fit exactly if it is to win the father-craftsman's approval. Finally the stick is polished with wax, and placed with hundreds of others.

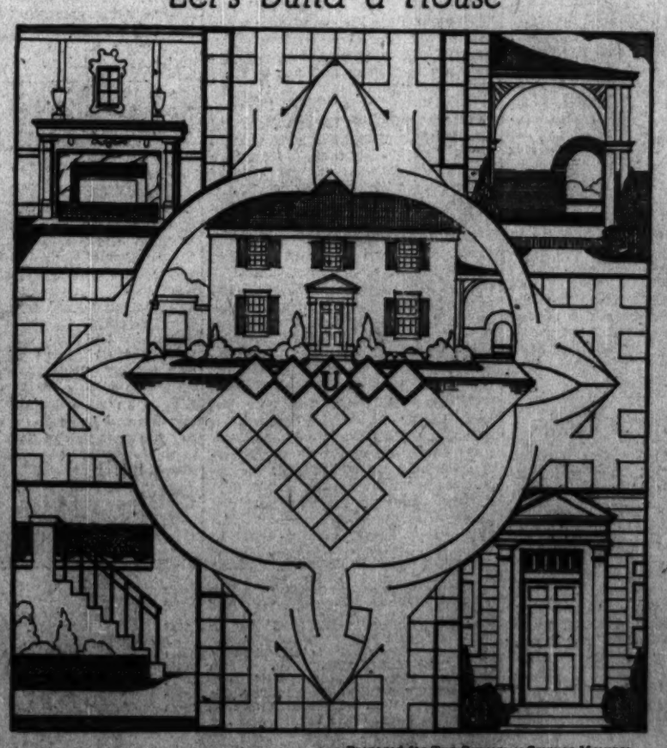
From this simple kind of work the next step is to decorate the lids of match boxes, and then jewel cases. So expert do the children become, and so nimble are their fingers, that Father very often leaves the more elaborate work to them.

Designs From Birds, Animals and Flowers

Many of the designs are original, but some are inspired by birds, animals and flowers, or by the drawings on old Roman ornaments. And it is not unusual to see a small child faithfully reproducing the design from a square of tapestry.

The designs are first traced on the smooth surface of the box, then cut out with a pointed knife-like tool, and the grooves filled in with the mosaic pieces of wood. All through the winter months this work goes on, until the room looks more like a shop. Then, when early summer brings the tourists, a table is placed outside the door, and for the first time the wares are put out on view. The children sell their own work, and seldom have to wait long for a customer. And as a little token of gratitude he is often given a spray of lilies-of-the-valley from the garden!

Let's Build a House



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Each of the Four Corners of the Puzzle Is the Picture of a Part of Our House. Write the Names of Each of These Parts in the Upright Column (Outlined in Black) Beside It, Printing a Letter in Each Square. Then from Each of These Words Take One Letter to Complete the Five-Letter Word in the Center of the Puzzle. The Middle Letter "U" Is Already There.

Tales for Little Folk

The Tree That Had No Apples

OUT in the apple orchard there was one little tree that had no apples. Otherwise it was a very lovely little tree, with graceful branches and a great many *very* pretty leaves. It was straighter than most of the apple trees roundabout, and had not a crook in its trunk anywhere.

But in the springtime, when the other apple trees became covered with beautiful pink and white blossoms that smelled nicer than anything you could think of, the little tree-that-had-no-apples had no blossoms at all.

And in the summertime, when the other apple trees had little hard green apples growing everywhere that the lovely blossoms had been, the little tree-that had-no-apples had nothing but its very pretty leaves. Not a green apple could it boast.

And in the autumntime, when the other apple trees had apples of different kinds growing large and ripe and juicy, with their red coats or their brown coats or their green coats or their yellow coats showing that they were all ready to be picked,—the poor little tree-that-had-no-apples felt worst of all.

And the reason it felt so badly was not that it wanted to be as beautiful as the other trees, or have blossoms that smelled nicer than anything you could think of. Or that it wanted to have little hard green apples everywhere that the lovely blossoms had been. Or that it wanted to see itself with big ripe juicy apples, with red coats or brown coats or green coats or yellow coats.

No, the little tree was really sad because it had no apples to give to the children.

The first time it thought of that was when Carolyn Ann said to John, "Why doesn't this little tree have apples like the rest of them?"

"I don't know," said John. "But I wish it would, for then we might have apples enough to last all through the winter."

"Don't we have apples enough to last all through the winter?" asked Carolyn Ann.

"No," said John. "We have apples enough for sauce, and apples enough for pies, and apples enough for jelly. Mother said so. But when it comes to apples to eat with popcorn by the fireside, we *don't* have enough to last all winter."

"Oh," said Carolyn Ann. "That's why we have to go to the store and buy apples sometimes."

* * *

After that the little tree was very sad. If it could only give them some apples, so that they would have enough to eat with popcorn by the fireside, enough to last all winter!

One day a gentle breeze rustled the leaves of the little tree, and whispered, "Don't let your pretty leaves droop so, little tree! There is nothing to be sad about!"

"Oh, but there is," said the tree. "I have no apples to give to Carolyn Ann and John. They have apples enough for sauce, and apples enough for pies, and apples enough for jelly. Their mother said so. But when it comes to apples to eat with popcorn by the fireside, they haven't enough to last all winter."

"What do they do?" asked the breeze.

"They go to the store and buy some," said the little tree.

"Then I wouldn't worry if I were you," said the breeze. "And besides, some day you *will* have apples to give them. You must learn to be happy while you are waiting for something to happen. Besides, don't you know that there is always *something* you can give to someone?"

"No-o-o," said the little tree. "There is *nothing* that I can give to anyone, until I have some apples on my branches."

The breeze rustled some more, and said very clearly, *"Yes there is!"* Then it went away.

* * *

The tree-that-had-no-apples thought and thought. Finally it said to itself, "If there *is* anything else I can give to anyone, I am going to be looking for it."

That very day Carolyn Ann and John came into the orchard looking oh, so warm. Doll Mary looked warm, too, and Dog Edward's tongue was hanging way out of his mouth.

"I wish we could find a nice shady place to sit and play house," said Carolyn Ann.

"I don't want to play house unless we *can* find a nice shady place," said John.

Dog Edward walked along without barking a bit, and sat down underneath the little tree-that-had-no-apples.

"Why, here is a *lovely* shady place under this little tree," said Carolyn Ann.

"Yes," said John. "Its branches are so low that there isn't any room for the sun to shine in underneath. We can play house right here!"

So Carolyn Ann and John, with Doll Mary and Dog Edward, played house all the afternoon in the shade of the little tree-that-had-no-apples!

P. A. B.

[This is one of a series of short stories for little folk of kindergarten or nursery school age.]

Mail Bag

The Editor has received quite a sheaf of letters from Victoria, Australia, all written at the same time. Thank you, Mary, Goeffrey, Patricia, Rita, Stuart, Elwyne, Anne, Russell, and Evia for your letters. Anne's letter is very short. "I would like," she says, "to hear from a little girl who is fond of animals of all kinds." Here is Mary's letter:

Heidelberg, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

I should very much like to correspond with someone in England or America. I am 11 years old and I like reading and swimming.

This is the first time I have written to the Monitor, but I love Snubs and Waddles. I have a pet dog called Tambo and he sends his love to Snubs. He wonders what snow is like because he has never seen any. We do not have snow in Australia except on the high mountains.

I love going to The Christian Science Sunday School. The one I go to is situated on a very beautiful road with gardens on each side.

I do not think I can write any more now, so good-by for the present.

Mary H.

And here is the list of names:

Geoffrey H. (10), Melbourne, Australia, would like a letter from a boy of his own age.

Patricia H. (10), Heidelberg, Vic., Australia.

Rita H. (8) Patricia's sister, would like to hear from a little girl in England.

Stuart R. (8), Glen Iris, Vic., Australia, would like to hear from a boy in a foreign country who can speak English.

Elwyn J. (8), Glen Iris, Vic., Australia, would like to hear from a girl in Boston.

Anne N. Melbourne, Australia. (We have already told you about Anne)

Russell H. (7), Melbourne, Australia, would like to hear from boys in England of about his own age.

Evia R. (6), Glen Iris, Vic., Australia, would like to hear from some little girl in the second grade.

Gary, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I always enjoy the Mail Bag. I wrote to you a year ago and one little girl has written interesting letters to me from England. I would like to correspond with some other little girls, too. I am 7 years old.

We live near the World's Fair Grounds, and visited them several times before the fair opened, but have not been there since. We want to visit the Enchanted Island.

When we go out in our automobile we like to read the license plates on cars from states other than Illinois and Indiana. Maybe some little girls who will be driving through Gary to the World's Fair would like to write to me. It would be fun to meet in that way.

We gave a Marionette Show at a Mail Bag meeting in April. We used the story "The Cherry Red Silk" from the Children's Page of an old Monitor. Are you asking who "we" are? My 10-year-old sister, my 8-year-old brother and my 4½-year-old sister, and Mother helped.

With love, Allis Patience S.

Oakland, California

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to you. I am 11 years old and I live in Oakland, California. I like Snubs very much. I have a dog, too, and I should like to tell you about him. His name is Boy. He is part shepherd and part collie and is brown and white in color. We like to play together. He pretends to bite me, but he doesn't bite hard.

Alvin C.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

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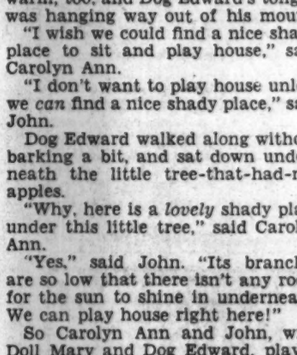

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The Home Forum

Squa-Sachem's Hill

THIS testifies that I the Sachem which have right & possession of the ground which I reserved from Charles Towne and Cambridge which lyes against the Ponds at Misticke, with the said ponds I do give freely to Jotham Gibons, his Heyres, Executors, and Assignes for ever, not willing to have him or his disturbed in the said gift. . . . And I do this without seeking too of him or any of his though they have been put upon it many times, but I receiving many kindnesses of them am willing to acknowledge their many kindnesses by this small gift to their sonne Jotham Gibons. Witness my hand the 13th of the 11 mo. 36.

The Squa Sachems marke
Webecowits marke.

Witness:
Edmund Quinsey

Provocatively, the sparse bits of information concerning a transaction whereby an Indian chieftainess bequeathed her reservation to an English baby beguile one who loves the old times into attempting a little piece of reconstruction. *Valeat quantum valere potest*—"let it pass for what it is worth"—a picture puzzle with many parts missing and a few remade by deduction.

* * *

Two ponds stretched north and south with a great creek flowing from the lower pond southeasterly to the bay. On the west side of the ponds the land rose, with rude corn fields and woodland, to a hill. Living somewhere on the slope, an Indian woman ruled over a handful of her former husband's people and a remnant of his kingdom. Across the ponds she could look to the spot where her son Wonohaquaham—called Sagamore John by the English—young and handsome and fond of white men's ways, had held headship over his share of his father's tribesmen. Away down the river she could look to the place where Nanepashemet, her warrior husband, withdrawing before the fiercer Tarrentines, had made his last stand, had built his fortified lodge, and on a rude, rock-crowned summit had sought in vain for security behind moat and palisade. Before the white men came, Nanepashemet had been hunted out by his foes, and his widow, becoming sachem in his place, had, after the custom of her people, married the medicine man of her tribe, Webecowit. But tradition says that the woman ruled, and that Webecowit was only "prince consort."

The time was "the 13th of the 11 mo. 36." According to the reckoning then used, which began the year in March, it was Jan. 13, 1636, a day at the very peak of a New England winter.

That winter day, we may imagine a group of Englishmen, bundled in great coats, with matchlocks in their hands, climbing a trail that led up from the place where the lower pond narrowed to the stream. How many there were we have no way of knowing, but one man among them was conspicuous for his resolute and military bearing. Bold as a lion was Captain Edward Gibbons, not tutored in New England discipline, said a contemporary. Formerly associated with Morton's boon companions at Merrymount, Gibbons as a young man had been caught by the dignity and sincerity of a pastoral ordination that he happened to witness in Salem, and had been made on his own petition a member of the Puritan settlement at Charlestown, and later became an influential citizen of Boston. Another of the company was Edmund Quincy, first of that illustrious name in America.

Others, there doubtless were. Perhaps Captain Edward Johnson, who reports having been present at similar transactions; possibly Benedict Arnold, he too the first of his name in America, and known as the most skillful interpreter between the Indians and the white men, though Edward Gibbons himself was well accustomed to dealing with the Indians.

If the Englishmen coming up the trail followed the usual custom in such circumstances, they fired a volley as they approached the cluster of Indian lodges. This discharge of ammunition was a courtesy; it was also a warning.

We may imagine that Webecowit, in his capacity as prince consort, was already on the path to meet them, attended by a little group of his few remaining young men. So the complaisant Webecowit, who liked English ways so much that the next year he had a full set of white man's clothing even to shoes and stockings, and ten years later was complaining because the English had not done enough to Christianize his people, would hospitably conduct the visitors to the lodge where the Squa-Sachem waited for them by the fire.

The Squa-Sachem was a woman in middle life, for she had seen three sons grow to manhood—Montowampate (Sagamore James), who had been sachem of Saugus; Wonohaquaham, already mentioned as Sagamore John, who had ruled over Winnisemet; and Wenepoyken (Sagamore George) who had succeeded his brother at Saugus. There was a daughter, too, Yamata, whom the English named Abigail. All these were children of Nanepashemet, the Sachem.

By Squa-Sachem's fire there may have been an exchange of presents, perhaps a trooper's red coat, which the Indians admired, in return for a robe of well dressed fur, but there was nothing that savored of payment for the land she was going to deed to little Jotham. That was a gift, explicitly so described.

The deed was gravely read, interpreted, and then signed with the marks of Squa-Sachem and Webecowit, and with the name of Edmund Quincy, as witness. If the usual conventions were observed, there was feasting on a multifarious Indian stew, formal farewells were made, and the transaction was over.

* * *

Just what the kindnesses were that Squa-Sachem had received from Captain Gibbons and his wife Margaret can only be guessed at. Partly they may have been the Captain's assistance in land transactions with the English, but more likely they were acts of pure neighborliness during the scourge that had recently swept through the Indian wigwams. Such friendliness was something new to the Indians, and in many of them it inspired a genuine gratitude. It was that which had promoted young Sagamore John to bequeath his little son, Squa-Sachem's grandson, to the Rev. John Wilson to bring up. What more generous return for ministering deeds could Squa-Sachem make to Edward and Margaret Gibbons than to give their three-year-old Jotham the reversion of her field and forest and the great ponds that lay alongside when she herself had done with them? And for the Gibbons' family, what could be more convenient than thus to acquire land that touched a grant they already held?

It must be admitted that the gift brought complications. Squa-Sachem soon sold more land to Charlestown and put still more land in the hands of Winthrop, Nowell, Wilson, and Gibbons, with such confusion of boundaries that exactly three years to a day from the time the first deed was made to Jotham Gibbons, a fresh deed, more explicit and more copious of legal terms, conveyed the same land to the same person under the same conditions. That the claiming of the property on Squa-Sachem's Hill in later years resulted in law suits with those who had acquired "squatters' rights" takes nothing from the luster of this example of Indian gratitude and the "tender love and respect" Squa-Sachem professed for little Jotham; but, in spite of all one's industry, the picture puzzle remains incomplete, and the full story of the motives and promptings that lay behind the gift eludes the seeker. WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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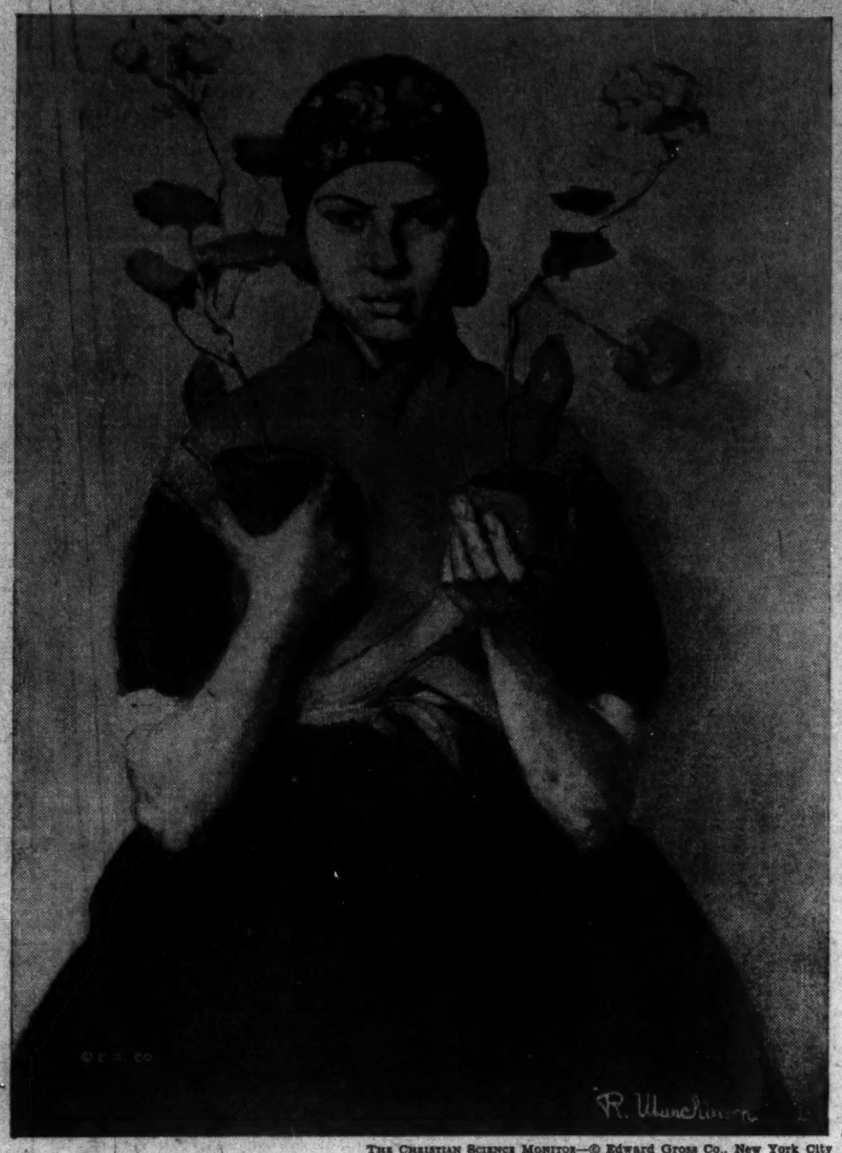
The Girlhood of Virginia Woolf

Virginia was brought up partly in London, partly in Cornwall. One of the few stories I have heard of her childhood is of a small naked baby being plunged by a tall father in and out of the water on the Cornish coast. The thought of the sea haunts her writing. She never loses an opportunity to send her characters on a voyage, to an island, to the sea-shore. . . . The sea colours, green and blue, shine through her work, evidently delighting her as white and crimson delighted the Brontës. Even her metaphors assume a maritime quality. No other aspect of natural life seems to have affected her in the same way, except when, after her Richmond period, she wrote of stags—the barking of stags, of ankles like stags, of children stealing like stags from the table, of the stags in Orlando's house. . . .

Her imagination must always have been extraordinarily sensitive. Temperament and circumstances combined to limit her experience. But she loved all that was wild, adventurous and vital. She fell early and completely in love with the Elizabethan Age. She told me that she devoured Hakluyt's *Voyages* with nothing less than passion. Every book that she has written bears evidence of that love. Orlando opens his career as an Elizabethan gallant. *The Voyage Out* leads to a South America described straight out of Raleigh's *Discovery of Guiana*. In *Night and Day* Henry Otway's brow was "arched in the Elizabethan manner, but the gentle, honest eyes were sceptical rather than glowing with Elizabethan fervour." The mind of Rachel Vinrace was in "the state of an intelligent man's at the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth." Shakespeare, the possible fate of Shakespeare's sister, the age of Shakespeare, haunt her mind.

Though she was unable to endure a regular education, she enjoyed an unusually effective training as a writer. Partly, of course, she trained herself. She probably always wrote. There are passages in her work describing the activities of the young writer. Orlando, for instance, "was describing, as all young poets are for ever describing, nature." In a review of Kipling's *Letters of Travel* she says: "Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, speaking roughly, every writer keeps a large notebook devoted entirely to landscape. Words must be found for a moonlit sky, for a stream, for plane-trees after rain. They 'must' be found. Nothing can exist unless it is properly described." That seems like autobiography.

But, even more important, she had the free run of her father's library. It was a splendid library, catholic, discriminating, stocked with the classics and containing his almost unique private collection of eighteenth-century books. Virginia was turned loose in this. She could read what she liked, and she read enormously. If her experience of life was limited, her intellectual contacts were entirely untrammelled.—WINIFRED HOLTBY, in "Virginia Woolf." (London: Wishart & Co.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Edward Gross Co., New York City

Flowers of Holland: From a Painting by Miss Ruth Murchison

NOT often does an artist attain to decorative quality without losing something vital to the effect of naturalism. Miss Ruth Murchison has succeeded in making this nice adjustment in her painting, "Flowers of Holland." The dominant note, rightly, is that of the sturdiness of the country girl, with those vigorous fingers holding the potted plants. How strong is her face, yet without impairment of its femininity. Into the graceful oppositions introduced by the directional lines given to the stems of the plants, with the accents provided by the leaves and blossoms, there went much thought and feeling as to pictorial values, and the embroidered cap attains to the climax of the decorative element in this picture, so far as brilliance in the color notes is concerned.

Europe Re-Invades Africa

If one were looking for the most typical example of what European civilization has done upon its return to Africa, one would choose Guelma.

I do not mean by the words "typical example" the most remarkable, still less the most admirable, whether in government or in architecture and other externals. I mean: the place where the new effort shows all its various qualities, good and bad, at their average. There in the little town among the mountains you have the strong memories of the Roman time, the mixture in almost equal proportions of the European and the native, the astonishing agricultural development with which French energy has renewed the fertile land of North Africa, the visible relics of the conquest. . . .

As you approach the little place, you have the full illusion of Europe; especially if you come upon it in the spring. The beginning of the desert is not three long days' walk away, not half a day, in a motor: at least, what I should call the beginning of the desert, which is the foot of Aures and the famous cleft in the hills which is called in Arabic, "the Mouth of the Sahara." Yet here, all around Guelma, are nothing but rich crops, green mountain sides, running water, and even, what is rare in Africa, large groups of timber.

What aids the illusion is the great French road running between rows of trees on either side, now mature; a road which might be in the Bourbonnais; which might have been transported bodily across the Mediterranean! And as one walks along it up the hill, one cannot but expect at the end of it an old French town.

It is when one comes near enough to distinguish detail that the African character is first apparent, for the walls still stand which were built when the whole country was full of fighting, and when the occupation had just begun. And these walls are everywhere loop-holed for defense against attack. In the same view you see, standing up among the group of small provincial houses, essentially French in character: standing up in the neighborhood of a very French parish church and a typically French market-place (with the unfailing foliage of the Mail), the minaret of a mosque and the huge semicircle of the Roman theater: a pendant to which, upon the other side of the town, is the large ruin of the baths. It stands after two thousand years in the midst of the barracks where the garrison is quartered.

There has been a deliberate effort to restore the memory of Rome, and to impress its greatness upon the men who came in upon its decline, and pillaged its ruins. The portrait statues set up by antiquity, found buried or cast aside, have been raised again upon their pedestals in the public street, and, quite lately, the theater has been made to look once more as much as possible what it was when Cyprian was the head of the struggling African church, or earlier when the Antonines still ruled the world. . . .

When I first saw this mighty thing I was a young man in my thirty-fourth year. It stood then, a huge hollow of very large worn stones, rising in tiers of seats one above the other, with grass growing between, and shrubs, and, perhaps, the half of it in ruins. Where the stage had been was then nothing but a level sward; the ground fell abruptly away beyond, and the great cup looked solemnly out toward the mountains north and west.

Now, visiting the place after twenty years, I cannot wholly approve the change. Every old stone that could still serve was kept, but all that had fallen into ruin was replaced. An exact scholarship looked after every detail, and has even been at the pains of setting round the half-circle of high exterior wall those sockets in which were placed, so many centuries ago, the masts to support the awning that shaded the audience from the African sun. Indeed, the great theater of Guelma is actually in use again, and on its new stone stage has been acted the drama of the Ancients and of the Moderns. "Great" I have called it. Yet, somehow, it seems smaller with its modern reparations and close copying of the past. It seemed more vast and more noble in its abandonment, as it had remained for so many centuries, and as I first saw it all those years ago.—HILAIRE BELLOC, in "Towns of Destiny." (New York: McBride.)

In the Barn in Winter

The windowpanes are scrolls of light,
Crystal ferns shut out all sight,
Every joist and rough-hewn beam
Is clear as things seen in a dream,
The light is purer than plain glass
In Summer would permit to pass.
Cobwebs hang like useless rags,
Like nets snarled up and full of snags.
At every crack along the sills
Lies speckless snow in tiny hills.
Where the idle harness winters
The cold hangs shining in long splinters.
Every nail head in the place
Is a cushion made of lace.
Beads of eyes along a crack
Glitter wisely, and draw back;
One can hear, though never see,
Tremendous, stealthy industry
Where the tenants of the hay
Eat their very house away.
Tiny fronds and jeweled seeds
Make lacework of the common weeds.

Everything is neat in pattern,
Nothing here is loose or slattern.
The wind has heaped the chaff in piles,
In geometric, even aisles.
This air so clean and cold and light
Puts edges on the appetite
Like a whetstone. All the good
Smells of dry and resined wood
Are walls of comfort and of mirth
Between one and the vacant earth,
And the spice of hay in mows,
Of harness leather, and of cows,
Of musky oats and fodder can
Make a singer of a man.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN.

Emerson

Misfortune to have lived not knowing thee!
'Twere not high living, nor to noblest end,
Who, dwelling near, learned not sincerity,
Rich friendship's ornament that still doth lend
To life its consequence and propriety.
Thy fellowship was my culture, noble friend:
By the hand thou took'st me, and did'st condescend
To bring me straightway into thy fair guild;
And life-long hath it been high compliment
By that to have been known, and thy friend styled,
Given to rare thought and to good learning bent;
Whilst in my straits an angel on me smiled.
Permit me, then, thus honored, still to be
A scholar in thy university.

—AMOS BRONSON ALCOTT. Poems.

Acts of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE time immemorial mankind in general has labored under the delusion that God is the author of the calamities which befall the children of men. Throughout the ages mortals have been admonished to bear patiently these supposedly inscrutable ways of Providence as contributing in some unexplained way to their spiritual well-being.

That this is still a generally accepted superstition was impressed upon a Christian Scientist when one uninstructed in the Science of Being referred to a certain disaster as an "act of God." It was vehemently argued that insurance companies accept responsibility in cases where human acts entail suffering on their clients, but that in their contracts they specifically disclaim responsibility when what are termed "acts of God" result disastrously.

As the student considered this interview, the expression "acts of God" gripped thought, with a resultant investigation as to what this classification included. Mankind is prone to believe that cyclones, earthquakes, tidal waves, drought, depression, disease, and even death are manifestations of the divine will. In fact, any cataclysm too disastrous, too unthinkable, to be attributed to any individual or group is classified, according to this material superstition, as an "act of God." Turning for inspiration and guidance to the Bible and to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the student with newly awakened gratitude perceived that God's relationship to His creation is that of divine fatherhood and motherhood.

Even the casual observer recalls many incidents which directly illustrate this tender, protective relationship in human experience and in nature. When going in search of food and drink, a deer carefully conceals her fawn. Different species of birds divert attention to themselves until their brood has scurried to safety. The human mother gently supports her child's first uncertain footsteps, and even throughout the years follows its development with tender solicitation. How she cheers her child in its difficulties, comforts it in its sorrows, and delights in its achievements! Since such is the manifestation of human parenthood, how infinite must be the love with which the divine fatherhood and motherhood enfolds all creation. In the light of this tender relationship existing between God and all that He creates, it is manifestly impossible for Him to inflict any discord, such as the calamities which are erroneously attributed to Deity.

The question arises, Whence come these calamities, and why does God permit them? Reasoning from the standpoint of God's fathomless love, Christian Science declares that disasters do not proceed from God and are not permitted by divine law. They are like the mythical dragons which were feared by the ancients. Natural science has disposed of these monsters by proving them to be concepts of the mistaken, fearful thinking of the people. As enlightenment proved their mythical nature, they ceased to exist even in belief. So in our day Mrs. Eddy discloses the unreal nature of human misfortunes, and points to their remedy, when on page 265 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" she writes, "The atmosphere of the human mind, when cleansed of self and permeated with divine Love, will reflect this purified subjective state in clearer skies, less thunderbolts, tornadoes, and extremes of heat and cold."

Christian Science does not ignore the fact that disasters seem real, but it insists that they are the seeming result of false material thinking. External calamities and erroneous thinking being correlated, it is obvious that the latter must be destroyed by the activity of Truth in human consciousness, in order that the disasters may cease. As an enlightened concept of God is gained, sin and fear are nullified in human thought. It then becomes apparent that disasters are not experiences of the real man, who is forever sustained by the limitless love of God. This realization reassures, comforts, and protects; for one begins to see that the forces of the universe are intelligently operating in man's behalf, and not for his destruction. Fear, sin, sickness, disaster, depression, business failure, wars and rumors of wars will be eliminated, and peace, confidence, and plenty ushered in, when mankind universally recognizes and accepts the eternal beneficence of God, good!

The love of God, the infinite Father-Mother, admits of no boundary or fluctuation. It is limitless; its healing ministry includes all, and is available to all who are willing to conform to its beneficent influence. Into the presence of such love calamities and disasters, erroneously designated as "acts of God," cannot come, nor can they emanate therefrom, because the presence of Love is the presence of Life.

Recognizing that every idea in divine Mind is forever conscious of perfection and dominion according to the eternal law of Love, Jesus said, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." He understood and proved that always and forever in the realization of God's presence there is preservation. Thus to understand and apply the law of Love is to understand and demonstrate eternal Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Daden Gods

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

SINDS onheugelijke tijden heeft de menschheid in het algemeen in de dwaling verkeerd, dat God de bewerker zou zijn van de onheilen, welke den menschenkinderen overkomen. Door alle eeuwen heen werden stervelingen vermaand met lijdzaamheid te berusten in deze vermeend ondoorgrondelijke wegen der Voorzienigheid, welke op onverklaarde wijze hun geestelijk welzijn zouden bevorderen.

Dat dit een nog algemeen gehuldigd bijgeloof is, ondervond een Christian Scientist toen iemand, onwetend omtrent de Wetenschap van het Zijn, de eene of andere ramp eene „daad Gods" noemde. Met klem voerde hij aan, dat verzekeringsmaatschappijen zich verantwoordelijk stellen voor schade, welke hunne cliënten lijden door menschelijke handelingen, doch dat zij in hare contracten verantwoordelijkheid afwijzen voor schade, welke een gevolg zou zijn van hetgeen „daden Gods" genoemd worden.

Toen hij, die Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) bestudeerde, over dit onderhoud nadacht, hield de uitdrukking „daden Gods" zijne gedachte bezig, met het gevolg, dat hij ging onderzoeken wat deze classificatie inhield. De menschheid is geneigd te gelooven, dat cyclonen, aardbevingen, vloedgolven, droogte, depressie, ziekte, en zelfs de dood uitingen zijn van den goddelijken wil. Inderdaad wordt iedere beroering, welke te geweldig of te ondenkbaar is om aan een mensch of aan eene groep menschen te worden toegeschreven, door dat stoffelijk bijgeloof eene „daad Gods" genoemd. Toen de volgeling van Christian Science in den Bijbel en in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* door Mary Baker Eddy, bezieling en voorlichting ging zoeken, bemerkte hij met hernieuwde dankbaarheid dat de verhouding, waarin God tot Zijne schepping staat, die is van goddelijk vader- en moederschap.

Zelfs een terloops beschouwen zal ons talrijke voorvallen in herinnering brengen, welke in de menschelijke ervaring zoowel als in de natuur, van deze teedere, beschermende verhouding getuigen. Wanneer een hert voedsel en drinken gaat zoeken, verbergt zij zorgvuldig haar jong. Verscheidene soorten van vogels trekken de aandacht tot zichzelf, totdat hun broedsel zich in veiligheid heeft gesteld. De menschelijke moeder ondersteunt zachtkens de eerste onzekere voetstappen van haar kindje, en volgt jarenlang met teedere zorg zijne ontwikkeling. Hoe bemoedigt zij haar kind in zijne moeilijkheden, hoe vertroost zij het in zijn leed, en verheugt zij zich in zijn bereiken. Waar dit de uiting is van menschelijke moederliefde, hoe oneindig moet dan niet de liefde zijn, waarin de goddelijke Vader-Moeder de geheele schepping omvat houdt. Gezien de teedere banden, welke bestaan tusschen God en al hetgeen Hij schept, is het algeheel onmogelijk, dat Hij eenige disharmonie zou opleggen, zooals de onheilen, welke verkeerdelijk aan de Godheid worden toegeschreven.

Men zal wellicht vragen: Vanwaar komen dan deze onheilen, en waarom laat God ze toe? Uitgaande van het standpunt van Gods peillooze liefde, verklaart Christian Science dat rampen niet uit God voortkomen, en niet door de goddelijke wet toegelaten worden. Zij zijn verdichtsels, gelijk de draken, welke in de oudheid gevreesd werden. De natuurwetenschappen hebben ons van deze monsters bevrijd door te bewijzen, dat zij voorstellingen waren van het verkeerde, angstige denken der menschen. Toen de verlichting bewees, dat zij niet anders dan een verdichtsel waren, hielden zij op, zelfs als geloofwijze, te bestaan. Evenzoo openbaart in onze dagen Mrs. Eddy den onwerkelijken aard van menschelijk ongeluk, en zij geeft het geneesmiddel er voor aan op bladzijde 265 van *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, waar zij schrijft: „De atmosfeer van het menschelijk gemoed, gezuiverd van het eigen-ik en doordrongen van goddelijke Liefde, zal dien gezuiverden, subjectieven staat weerspiegelen in helderder hemelen, minder donderslagen, wervelwinden en uitersten van hitte en koude."

Christian Science ziet het feit niet voorbij, dat rampen zeer werkelijk schijnen, maar zij houdt staande, dat deze het schijn-gevolg zijn van foutief, stoffelijk denken. Daar uiterlijke onheilen en verkeerd denken in nauw verband staan met elkaar, is het duidelijk, dat het laatste door de werking der Waarheid in het menschelijk bewustzijn vernietigd moet worden, willen de onheilen opgehouden. Zoo eene verlichte opvatting omtrent God verkregen is, worden in het menschelijk denken zonde en vrees teniet gedaan. Dan treedt aan het licht, dat rampen geen onderdeel zijn van den werkelijken mensch, die voor eeuwig gedragen wordt door de grenzenlooze liefde Gods. Dit beseffen bemoedigt, vertroost en beschermt, want men begint in te zien, dat de machten van het heelal op intelligente wijze werken ten behoeve van des menschen behoud, en niet te zijner vernietiging. Vrees, zonde, krankheid, rampspoed, depressie, bankroet, oorlogen en geruchten van oorlogen zullen uitgeschakeld, en vrede, vertrouwen en overvloed ingeleid worden, wanneer de menschheid universeel de eeuwige zegenende mildheid erkent en aanvaardt van God, het goede.

De liefde van God, den oneindigen Vader-Moeder, kent grenzen noch getijden. Zij is onbegrensd, hare genezende zending omvat allen, en is bereikbaar voor allen, die zich willen voegen naar haar zegenenden invloed. In de tegenwoordigheid van eene zoodanige liefde kunnen rampen en onheilen, verkeerdelijk als „daden Gods" betiteld, niet bestaan, en evenmin kunnen zij uit haar voortkomen, dewijl de tegenwoordigheid van Liefde, de tegenwoordigheid van Leven beteekent.

In de erkenning, dat iedere idee in het goddelijk Gemoed, volgens de eeuwige wet van Liefde, voor eeuwig bewust is van volmaaktheid en van heerschappij, heeft Jezus gezegd: „En dit is het eeuwige leven, dat zij U kennen den eenigen en waarachtigen God, en Jezus Christus dien Gij gezonden hebt". Hij heeft begrepen en bewezen, dat er immer en altoos behoudenis is in het realiseeren van Gods tegenwoordigheid. De wet van Liefde aldus te verstaan en toe te passen, is het begrijpen en de demonstreering van eeuwig Leven.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Financial: Market Quotations

Irregularity Characterizes Stock Market

Utility Issues Rise Followed by Unevenness in Closing Period

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Dropping dollar rates apparently failed to bring the one-time fast "follow-through" in financial markets today and trading in most categories was of the indifferent type and prices a bit irregular.

The British pound sterling jumped about 10 cents to within reaching distance of its former gold parity and other European currencies were equally strong. Outside of some of the utilities and a few specialties, however, stocks were rather cool toward this further drastic dollar depreciation.

Wheat was somewhat hesitant at one time, while corn registered new gains along with cotton. The latter got up around $1 a bale. All grains later adjusted themselves to a fairly firm range, most of them showing advances of around a cent a bushel. Bar silver stepped up ¼ of a cent an ounce to 37¼ cents, and copper held at the 9-cent level.

Utility Shares Lead

Utility shares, which generally have been a little behind the market, were supported for gains of 1 to around 2 points. Among the more active of this group were Consolidated Gas, National Power & Light, International Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, North American and American Power & Light.

Prices were irregular in the late dealings, specialties and utilities were higher while rails and many industrials inclined to ease. Advances of a point or more fere shown in American Rolling Mills, consolidated Gas and Continental Baking "A."

Equivalent loosses occurred in Westinghouse, American Telephone, Chrysler, Union Pacific, New York Central and du Point. U. S. Steel and Case were steady.

Transfers approximated 4,700,000 shares.

Industrial Bonds Strong

The bond market leaned on industrial and a scattering of foreign issues for leadership today, permitting the recent fast moving rails to rest.

New high levels for the year were established by a number of industrial loans, of which Gulf State Steel 5s, and Hudson Coal 5s were active features. Texas Company 5s, Warner Brothers 6s, United Stated Rubber 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were fractionally improved.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	2½%
Stock Exch			
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½	1½	3
Bar silver	37¼c	27c	27½c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅝@ ½	½@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅝@ ¾	½@ ⅝	1⅛@1
6 months	1⅛@1	1 @ 1⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅜%	⅜%	⅜%
Short bills	⅜@⅝	⅜@⅝	1
3 mos bills	½@⅝	⅝	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	124s 6d	124s 5d	114s 3d
Bar silver	17⅛d	18 1/16d	27½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	6
Cleveland	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	2½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
Philadelphia	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
St. Louis	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3	Prague	3½%
Amsterdam	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.78	$4.70½	$4.8665
Cables	$4.78⅛	4.70¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0565	.0557	.0392
Belgium—belga	.2016	.1992	.139
Italy—lira	.0768	.0757	.0526
Germany—mark	.3455	.3415	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1750	.1700	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0373	.0373	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2128	.2118	.2682
Finland—finn'rk	.0185	.0185	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0080	.0055	.129
Holland—florin	.5825	.5781	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2200	.2200	.1749
Norway—krone	.2410	.2340	.268
Poland—zloty	.1420	.1420	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0388	.0388	.4430
Roumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.5060
Spain—peseta	.1208	.1192	.193
Sweden—krona	.2478	.2480	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2805	.2760	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.1068	.1068	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3275	.3312½	*
Shanghai—tael	.2975	.2931¼	*
India—rupee	.3638	.3538	.3650
Japan—yen	.2975	.2912½	.4984
Java—florin	.5778	.5725	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4887½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5478	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3695	.3575	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0765	.0764	.1196
Chile—peso	.0850	.0910	.12185
Colombia—peso	.8050	.8050	.9733
Peru—sol	.2020	.2100	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6825	.6700	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9600	.9650	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.3025	.3025	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong, and per tael for Shanghai.

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Today's Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 10	Last July 7
13¾	3		Adams Express	8400	12	12½	12¾	13
71	34	.5	Adams Exp pf	200	70½	69½	70½	70½
20½	6		Adams Millis	800	19½	19	19½	19
12½	5½		Addressograph	1500	10¾	10½	10¾	10¾
9¾	1¾		Advance Rumely	1500	3	3	3	3
11¾	7½	.60	Affiliated Prod	4900	8¾	8	8	8
86¾	60	3	Air Reduction	1200	84½	83½	84½	83
4	¾		Airway Elec App	400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
24½	11½	*.60	Alaska-Juneau	75500	24½	23½	23½	24½
8¼	⅝		Alleghany Corp	40800	7½	7½	7½	7½
21¾	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	3400	18¾	18½	18½	18½
21	1½		Allegh pf ww XL	1100	21¼	18¼	21¼	
135	70¾	6	Allied Chem	4000	133	129	129¾	130
121½	115	7	Allied Chem pf	400	131½	130	131½	130½
36½	6		Allis Chalmers	25100	35½	34¼	34¾	35¼
23½	5¾		Alpha Port Cem	1100	23¾	22	23	22
8¾	⅝		Amal Leather	400	8¼	7	7¼	
32½	5		Amal Leather pf	100	31	31	31	31
41¾	18½	2	Amerada	1500	39	38¾	39	39½
34½	7¾		Am Ag Ch Del	300	13¾	13	13¾	13
38¾	8		Am Bank Note	3900	37¾	36¾	36¾	38
6¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
42¾	2¾		Am Beet Sug pf	90	36	34	34	34
42½	9½	.80	Am Brake Sh	900	40¾	40	40	40
94½	49½	4	Am Can	11200	93¾	93	93¾	93½
36½	6¾		Am Car & Fdry	2100	33½	32½	33½	34¾
89¾	15		Am Car & F pf	200	85¾	85	85	86
13½	1¾		Am Chain	1300	13	12½	13	13
34	3½		Am Chain pf	100	35	35	35	
61½	34	3†	Am Chicle	500	49½	49	49½	49½
6¾	3		Am Colortype	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
42	13		Am Com Alcohol	5600	44¾	41½	44¾	41½
6	1		Am Encaustic T	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
13	3½		Am European	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
19¾	3¾		Am & For Pow	14600	10½	17¾	18¾	18¼
44½	7		Am & For Pow pf	500	37	38	37	
35¾	8		Am & For Pow 6	900	31	33¾	31	33¾
27½	4¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	3400	24½	23½	24½	23½
10	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	3400	10½	10½	10½	10½
16	2½		Am Hide & L	800	14¼	14	14¼	13¾
49	13½		Am Hide & L pf	1100	52	48¾	50¾	48
17½	3¾		Am Ice	8100	14½	13¾	14¼	14
15½	4¼		Am International	10200	13¾	13½	13½	13½
3½	1¼		Am La France	2100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9¾	1¼		Am La Fr pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7¼
39½	5½		Am Locomotive	1200	36¾	34½	34½	36¼
63	17¾		Am Loco pf	100	63½	62½	63½	
5¼	¾		Am Mach & M ct	100	4	4	4	4
22	3¾		Am Metal	19300	20½	19½	19¾	20¾
72	60		Am Metal 6%	200	70	70	70	67
30	17	1½	Am News	30	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
16¾	4		Am Power & Lt	29500	18½	15½	17¾	16½
40¾	9¼	½	Am P&L 6% pf	1300	39¾	39½	39¾	39
34¾	9	¼	Am U&L 5% pf	1200	34	32¾	34	31½
19	4¾		Am Radiator	20800	18¾	17¾	18	18¾
109	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	100	110	110	110	
30½	5½		Am Rolling Mill	25000	30¾	30¾	30¾	27¾
44	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	800	45	43¼	44½	43½
7	1		Am Seating	400	6	5¾	5¾	
4½	1		Am Ship & Com	6700	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
38¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	31½	31½	31½	32
18½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	49800	18¾	17¾	18¼	18¾
84¼	31		Am Smelt & R pf	400	84½	84	84½	82
27	4¾		Am Steel Fdries	6200	28	24	24	25
82	37¾		Am Steel F pf	1100	85	82¼	85	
47¾	30	2½†	Am Stores	100	47½	47½	47½	
70	31½	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	68½	64½	65	65½
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	19400	133	130½	131½	132
37	4		Am Type F pf	30	34	34	34	
41¾	10¾	1	Am Wat W & E	6300	41¾	39½	40½	39½
35¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	2100	35	34	34¼	33¾
80	35	6	Am Wat Ipf	200	76	76	76	75
17	3½		Am Woolen	5800	16	15½	15½	15½
61½	27¾		Am Woolen pf	1800	60½	58¾	59	60
4½	¾		Am Writ Pap ct	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
13¾	¾		Am Writ Pap pf	170	14	13½	13¾	13¼
9½	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	16300	10¾	9½	10¾	9¾
63	20		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	63	63	63	61
15½	4¾		Anaconda Wire	100	18	15	15	15¾
21½	5		Anaconda Cop	9030	21¾	20½	20¾	21¼
24¾	1½	.60	Anchor Cap	119000	22½	22½	22½	22⅞
88	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	50	81	81	81	
14½	2¾		Andes Copper	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
29	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	900	28	27¾	28	27½
85	41	7	Armour Del pf	2500	87¾	86	86½	85
7¾	1½		Armour Ill A	24900	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
4½	¾		Armour Ill B	17100	4	3¾	4	3¾
74	7		Armour Ill pf	17800	75	72¾	74	73
6	1⅛		Arnold Constable	2200	5¾	4¾	5½	5¼
9½	2		Artloom Corp	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
9½	3½		Art Metal Const	2000	8½	8½	8½	9¾
5¼	¾		Asso Apparel Ind	100	4	4	4	4
15¾	3½		Asso Dry Goods	2800	15¼	14¾	15½	15
80½	34¾		Atchison T&SF	7800	75½	74½	74¾	76
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	200	73½	72½	72½	72¾
57¾	16½		Atl Coast Line	1100	55	53	55	54¾
31¾	12¾	1	Atl Refining	7800	30¾	29½	30¾	30¼
39½	9		Atlas Powder	10	80¾	80¾	80¾	
8¾	1½		Atlas Tack	800	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
73¾	31	2	Auburn Auto	4500	68	66	66¾	67¼
8	⅞		Austin Nichols	700	6¼	6	6½	6½
27¾	13	1	Austin Nichols A	100	28	28	28	
13½	5½		Aviation Corp Del	75200	13¼	12¾	13	13½

—B—

17¾	3½		Baldwin Loco	15200	16¾	15¾	16	16¾
45	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	900	43½	41½	41½	42½
37¾	8¼		Balt & Ohio	26800	34¾	34¼	34¾	35½
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	600	36	35½	35½	36½
39½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	95	95	95	90
10¾	3		Barnsdall A	8600	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½
27	7		Beatrice Cream	200	25½	25½	25½	25½
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	66¼	66¼	66¼	66
12½	3½		Belding Hem	5300	11¾	11	11	11½
90	63¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys pf	1600	90½	89½	89¾	88¾
20½	6¾		Bendix Aviation	6800	20	19½	19½	20
36¾	9		Best & Co	1100	30	28¾	28½	30¾
49¾	10½		Bethlehem Steel	14200	47¾	46½	46½	47¾
82	28½		Beth Steel pf	200	81	80	80	80¼
24½	6¾		Bigelow Sanford	30	28½	28½	28½	
16¾	3½		Blaw Knox	2800	15¾	14¾	14¾	15½
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	3100	50½	49¾	50	51¾
37¾	18	1.60†	Bohn Brass	5100	36½	35¼	35¾	36½
21¾	5½		Borg Warner	6400	20¾	20	20	20¼
30	6		Boston & Maine	100	24½	24½	24½	26½
4½	⅜		Botany Mills A pf	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
13¾	2½		Briggs Mfg	16500	13¼	12¾	12¾	13
2	⅜	1	Briggs Stratt	100	17	17	17	
40¾	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	6200	39¼	38¾	39	39
9¾	3½		Brooklyn Queens	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
59	35¾	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	57	57	57	
88½	63¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	84½	82¼	82¼	83½
18½	10¾		Brunswick Balke	800	15¾	15	15	15
84¼	31		Bruns Terminal	3700	41¼	3½	3¾	3¾
27	4¾		Bucyrus Erie	2800	12½	11½	11½	11½
82	37¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	600	17	16	16½	16¾
9½	3¼		Budd Mfg	5600	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	50	33½	33	33½	33
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	3400	5½	5¼	5¼	5¾
13¾	2½		Bullard	1900	11¾	10¾	11¾	11¼
5	¾		Bulova Watch	200	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
3¾	1		Burns Bros B	100	2¾	2½	2½	
20½	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	4200	19½	18½	19¼	19½
8	1		Bush Terminal	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
23½	7½		Bush Term Bldgs pf	100	19½	19¾	19½	
4¼	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	2000	4	3½	3½	4
2¾	1		Butte & Superior	1200	2½	2¼	2¾	2½
34	8½		Byers	3100	32	31	31¾	31½
70	30¼	2	Byers pf	10	75	75	75	

—C—

31½	7¾		Calif Packing	1600	29½	28¼	28½	29¾
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	1900	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
11¾	2		Campbell Wl&C	500	10½	10¼	10¼	10¾
9¾	2		Calumet & Hecla	22800	9¼	8¾	8¾	9
27¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	5300	25½	23½	25¼	24
20½	7½		Canadian Pacific	19000	19¾	19	19¾	19¾
32	14	1	Cannon Mills	300	31	30½	31	31
12	4½		Capital Admin	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	
30½	25¼	3	Capital Admin pf	30	30¾	30	30	
200¾	30½		Case Thresh	14300	97¾	93¾	95½	96
83	41	4	Case Thresh pf	30	80½	80	80	
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	4400	29	27½	28½	28
4¾	⅞		Celanese vtc	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
58½	4¼		Celanese Corp	27000	49¾	47¼	49	50¼
8½	½		Celotex Co	400	5¼	4½	5¼	5
12¾	1½		Celotex Co pf	50	11¾	10½	11	10½
31	14	1½	Central Aguirre	500	30	29¾	29¾	30¾
9¾	2		Century Ribbon	400	9¾	9	9	9
31½	5½		Cerro de Pasco	39600	31¾	30¾	31	31¾
7¾	1		Certain-Teed	900	6¾	6½	6½	6½
52½	14¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	2900	49	48	48	48¾
48	24¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	30400	46½	45¾	46	46¾
7¾	½		Chi & E Ill	1000	7¾	7½	7½	7¼
8½	½		Chi & E Ill pf	1400	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
7¾	1¾		Chi & Gt West	8900	7½	6¾	6¾	7¼
14¾	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	1900	14¼	13½	13¾	14
7½	1		Chi Mil & StP	8300	7½	7½	7½	7½
12¾	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	4900	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
16	1¾		Chi & N'western	16500	15	14½	14¾	15
34¾	2		Chi & N'wist pf	400	32	31¾	32	32
11½	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	14500	11½	10½	10¾	11
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	22½	22½	22½	23¾
10¾	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	3700	9¼	9¼	9¾	9
15	2¾		ChiRI&&P 6%	1400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	900	16¾	14¾	15½	16
22¾	6¾	1	Chi Yellow Cab	1100	13	12¾	13	14
10¾	2		Childs Company	1700	9½	9	9	9¼
10¾	1½		Chickasha Cot O	700	8	7½	7¾	8
27	7		Chrysler	23500	36½	35¾	36½	37¼
27	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	1800	23½	23	23	23½
70	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	210	69¼	68¼	68½	
13	2¼		City Stores A vtc	350	4½	4½	4½	
3¾	⅛		City Stores	7600	3¼	3	3½	
7¾	1½		City Stores A	160	8	7	7¾	6¾
2	⅛		City Stores vtc	3800	2	1¾	2	1¾
14¼	5		Clark Equipment	20	14	14	14	14
31½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	400	29¾	25¾	28¾	28
100	90	7	Coca-Cola A	30	97½	85	85½	
22	7		Colgate-Palm-P	700	20	19½	19½	19½
19¼	3		Collins & Aikman	2300	18¾	17¾	17¾	18¼
17¾	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	8300	17	15¾	16½	17
41	15¼		Colo & Southern	7500	42	40	40	40
27½	3	.80†	Columbia Gas	31700	27½	25¾	26½	26¾
59	6		Columbia G pf A	100	80½	80½	80½	
22¾	6¾		Columbia Pic vtc	2200	22¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
101½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	900	66¼	64	65¾	66¾
15¼	4		Comm Credit	2600	13¾	13	13¼	13½
33½	16	3	Comm Credit A	1500	33	32	33	33½
24	18½	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	50	23¾	23	23	23
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	8300	40	39½	39¾	40½
30¾	9	.80	Comm Solvents	29800	30	28¼	30	29
87¾	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	93½	93	93½	93
6½	1¾		Comwlth & So	143600	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¼
90½	21	6	Comwlth & S pf	1700	86	84	84¾	84
20	7¾	.80	Congoleum Nairn	18400	22¾	19¾	22¼	20
5¾	1¾		Consol Film Ind	1700	5	4½	5	4¾
14¾	3½		Consol Film I pf	2200	13½	13½	13½	12¾
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	25600	63½	59¾	61¼	60½
99	63	5	Consol Gas pf	500	93¼	93¼	93¾	93¾
5½	2½	½	Consol Laundries	500	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
15¾	3		Consol Oil	23600	14¾	14½	14¾	15
10¾	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	300	8	7½	7½	8½
3¼	½		Consol Textile	21200	3	2¾	3	2¾
10	1¼		Container A	2100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
4¾	¼		Container B	2300	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
17½	3		Cont Baking A	19600	17½	15	16¾	15
3¼	½		Cont Baking B	28600	3¼	2¾	3¼	2¾
64	38	4	Cont Baking pf	1000	64	60¾	64	61
64½	35½	2	Cont Can	2200	63¼	62¼	63¼	63¾
17½	3¾		Cont Dia Fibre	4100	16	15¾	15¾	16
38½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	34¾	33¼	33¾	34¼
19¼	4¾		Cont Oil	16000	18¾	18	18¾	18¾
83½	45¾	3	Corn Products	23300	81½	79¾	80¾	79¼
148¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	135¾	135¾	135¾	
7½	2¾		Coty	700	7¾	6¾	7¼	
39¼	23	3†	Cream of Wheat	41600	39¼	38	39	37½
14¾	3½		Crosley Radio	2100	14	13¾	13¾	14
63¼	14½		Crown Corp & S	18600	58¾	57½	58¼	58¼
38	34½	2.76	Crown Corp pf	900	36¾	36¾	36¾	
7¼	3		Crown Zellerbach	19600	6	4¼	4¾	5
29	8		Crucible Steel	500	28½	26½	26¼	26¼
55	16		Crucible Steel pf	200	51	49½	49¾	50
4½	½		Cuba Cn	1700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
11½	1½		Cuban Am Sug	1700	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
31½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	55½	54¼	54½	54½
33¼	6½		Curtis Publishg	700	26¼	25	25	26½

66	30		Curtis Pub pf	200	58	57½	58	
4	1¼		Curtiss-Wright	43300	3½	3¼	3¼	3¾
⅝	⅛		Curtiss-Wright A	2800	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
20¾	4½		Cutler Hammer	700	20¾	20	20¼	20

—D—

8½	1¾		Davega St	100	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
18¾	6¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	400	17	17	17	17¾
49	40½		Deere & Co	6100	46¾	44	45¼	48
83¾	57¾		Del & Hudson	2300	88	87	87	87¾
48	17¼		Del Lack & W	14300	43½	41½	42	42½
19½	3		Denver R G pf	400	18½	17¾	17¾	18½
61½	48	4	Detroit Edison	1300	61½	60	60¾	61
39½	17¾	1	Diamond Match	4500	27¾	26¼	26¾	27
30	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	700	30	30	30	
33¾	12	1†	Dome Mines	32800	34¾	33¾	33¾	34¼
25	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	1800	24½	23¾	24¼	24½
10	10¼	.75	Douglas A	3600	16½	16½	16½	16¾
18	3¾		Duluth So Shore		5	5	5	5
3¾	¼		Duluth So Sh pf		3	3	3	3¾
84¾	32¾	2	du Pont de Nem	47500	81¾	79¾	80	80¾
28¾	9½	1	Duplan Silk	1400	22½	22	22	23
103¾	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	99¾	99½	99¾	

—E—

10	1¼		Eastern Roll Mill	900	9¾	8½	9¾	9¾
46¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	900	84	81¾	82½	84
15	5½		Eaton Axle & Sp	5400	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
4¾	¾		Eitington Schild	4600	3½	3½	3½	4
28¾	10		Elec Auto-Lite	13800	25¾	24½	24½	25
8¼	1		Elec Bo

Financial: News and Comment

Steel Industry Still Expanding And Prices Rise

Current Rate at 56 P. C. Capacity—Sheets and Wrought Iron Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—Price advances in several steel items have been the leading development of the last week. Several wire products including wire nails, have been lifted $5 a ton; wrought iron pipe has been advanced $7 a ton in some descriptions; steel sheets are up $3 a ton; ferromanganese has been marked up $10 a ton for prompt delivery and $14 a ton of contracts.

These are the sharpest advances in several years and apply to the item in which the profits were the most meager. On the other hand leading makers of bars, plates and shapes have reaffirmed second quarter prices as applying to third quarter, which surprises many in the steel industry. This leaves the official price at 1.60 cents a pound, Pittsburgh.

Expansion Continues

Operations in the steel industry are still inclined to expand, the current rate being estimated at 56 per cent of capacity. Steel ingot production increased 35 per cent during June following an increase by 36 per cent the preceding month, a gain as steady as it has been sharp. The average rate of operations during June had been 46 per cent of capacity, according to the official compilation of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Pig iron production gained 47 per cent during June, with a net increase of 27 blast furnaces. Additional furnaces have been put into blast this month so that the expansion has evidently not yet come to a stop. Production of both iron and steel are now the largest since 1931.

The automobile industry is still pressing the steel makers hard to make deliveries on time and much business is being turned away because prompt enough deliveries cannot be promised.

The United States Steel Products Company recently booked 38,000 tons of rails and track accessories for the Brazilian Government, the largest order of its kind in several months. In fact it is stated that the export business of this company is 200 per cent better than a month ago. This is largely due to the depreciation of the American dollar and hence the greater ability to compete with foreign nations for export trade.

Pig Iron Quiet

Pig iron demand is quiet on the surface just now, though the weekly tonnages booked are fairly large, at least double those during many periods of the depression. At the same time the iron-consuming branch of the steel industry is lagging far behind the pace for the industry as a whole. Thus foundry operations average no better than 30 per cent of capacity as compared with 56 per cent for the steel industry as a whole.

Along the Atlantic seaboard there are no inquiries for as much as 1000 tons, but there have been a large number of transactions involving carloads of 50 tons up to 200 tons. Prices are unchanged in the East at $15.50 a ton, eastern Pennsylvania furnace, and $14.50 to $15 a ton, Buffalo.

Conspicuous among the price movements of the week was the 50 cents a ton advance in the price of iron and steel scrap in both the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts.

A few wage advances have been made by some of the smaller steel companies, but in most cases these were a readjustment following reductions below existing wages a few months ago.

It is expected that tin plate production will hold around full capacity until well into the fall.

Non-Ferrous Metals Rise

Non-ferrous metals have made some sharp advances during the week, many of them attaining new highs since 1931, with tin reaching a new top since 1929. Copper sold at 9 cents a pound late in the week, with tin at 48 cents a pound, lead at 4.40 cents a pound, New York, zinc at 4.75 cents, East St. Louis.

Though demand was brisk it did not compare in degree with the extent and universality of the price raises The copper producers here claimed that it was the foreign market which led in the upward march here. Late in the week copper was selling in Europe at 8⅝ to 9 cents a pound, c. i. f. European ports.

The strength in zinc was due in large measure to favorable statistics for June, which revealed that surplus stocks declined over 12,000 tons, the sharpest and most favorable decline in several years.

Lead demand was uniformly good throughout the week. The sharp rise in tin was due in large measure to the heights to which sterling exchange soared. Silver was virtually the only metal to fail to improve its price status.

New York, Ontario & Western

New York, Ontario & Western Railway reports for five months ended May 31, 1933, surplus of $221,305 after taxes and charges, equal to 38 cents a share on 581,139 shares of common, compared with $363,462, or 62 cents a common share, in the first five months of 1932.

Eastern Steamship Lines

Eastern Steamship Lines reports for May net income of $14,825, compared with a deficit of $48,214 in May last year; and for five months ended May 31, 1933, a deficit of $486,199, compared with a deficit of $417,603 in same five months of 1932.

Cleveland Steel Operations

CLEVELAND, July 10—Steel operations in this district, including Lorain, are at 87 per cent capacity, compared with 83 per cent a week ago, according to Daily Metal Trade.

Wages Advanced By Textile Companies

By the Associated Press

Fall River, Mass., July 10

WAGE increases from 5 to 10 per cent were granted Saturday to 1200 employees of the Bourne Mill, partly restoring previous wage reductions. Early last month wages were advanced 12½ per cent.

BLOOMSBURG, Penna., July 10 (AP)—The Magee Carpet Company will advance wages 5 to 10 per cent July 18 for 900 workers, restoring part of a previous wage cut.

Organize Bank To Lift Restrictions On Withdrawals

Will Enable Savings Banks to Use Frozen Assets to Get Funds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10—A step to relieve the savings bank situation in this State by hastening the lifting of restrictions on withdrawals and making it possible for the banks to use their frozen assets to get funds is going forward here.

Formation of the Savings Banks Trust Company, which will practically provide the savings banks with a reserve institution whose resources they may tap when necessary, and of the Institutional Securities Corporation, a mortgage company which will form an outlet for securities, has been announced by Mr. Joseph A. Broderick, State Superintendent of Banks. Temporary officers were chosen to serve until the permanent organization is formed.

Through the Savings Banks Trust Company, which will have capital of $107,500,000, the savings institutions will have access to funds of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has already indicated that it would extend credit to the new institution up to $100,000,000 under the emergency banking laws which provide for Federal Reserve loans to non-member banks, Mr. Broderick said.

The Institutional Securities Corporation will have a capital of $10,000,000 subscribed by more than 125 mutual savings banks of New York State, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to offer credit facilities up to approximately $100,000,000 to the institution should it be needed, the announcement said.

Capital of the Savings Banks Trust Company was furnished the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which bought $50,000,000 capital notes, by the mutual savings banks of New York, which subscribed $5,000,000 in common stock and about $50,000,000 in capital notes junior to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchase.

"In this manner, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will make available $150,000,000 to the mutual savings banks of New York State, $100,000,000 in loans to the mortgage company, to be secured by mortgages, and $50,000,000 in capital notes," the announcement said. "The loans will be at 4½ per cent interest. The capital notes, being in effect preferred stock, will draw 5 per cent cumulative, payable when earned. These capital notes will mature 10 years after date."

The two new institutions have been formed under the auspices of the Association of Mutual Savings Banks of the State of New York with the approval of the Banking Board and the Superintendent of Banks of New York State and under the advice of Governor Black of the Federal Reserve Board and Mr. Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Sharp Wholesale Price Rises Are Regarded as Unwarranted

Retail Executive Says Sudden Advance Will Endanger Recovery Program—Sees Need First for Increased Consumers' Purchasing Power

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10—The dangers inherent in unwarranted price rises were pointed out in a statement just made by Lew Hahn, chairman of the board, Hahn Department Stores, Inc., New York, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and a member of the Long-Range Economic Planning Committee recently appointed by Secretary Roper. Mr. Hahn said:

"As president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, I consider it my obligation to caution retailers concerning the present chaotic price situation in wholesale markets and the inherent danger to the President's recovery campaign of permitting prices to the consumer to rise too suddenly and violently. In practically every line retail buyers are confronted by the demands of manufacturers for substantially increased prices and arbitrary changes from established discount terms.

Must Raise Buying Power

"A disposition to increase prices is not surprising because unquestionably these years of depression have in many lines brought prices to levels so low that they are inconsistent with any hope of profitable operation. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it should be obvious that merely raising prices will not restore prosperity. If retailers accept these new demands for greatly higher prices and lowered discount terms, it will become necessary to increase prices to consumers much more than the present situation will bear. Before high prices can be justified the purchasing power of consumers will have to increase substantially. Inordinate price rises before the spending capacity and the confidence of the buying public have been restored will imperil the entire recovery program.

"It is but fair to point out that prices inevitably must increase. The Government has taken, or appeared to be on the verge of taking, several steps which are destined to affect prices. The abandonment of the gold standard and the subsequent depreciation of the dollar in international exchange, the new labor program, which is intended to increase wages and decrease working hours so that more people may be employed, and the program of the Farm Relief Act with its curtailments of acreage and its processing taxes are, it seems to me, inevitably going to raise prices. As and when these influences become active price rises unquestionably will be forced.

"At present it may be suspected that many of the new prices demanded by manufacturers are anticipatory. Retailers should strenuously resist unjustified advances. I suggest that the gauge of justification for higher prices in most instances should be the manufacturer's ability to show that the increase is due to the fact that his labor and material costs have increased in proportion to his new prices.

Deplores Hasty Price Rise

"In all probability there is considerable confusion in industry concerning the Industrial Recovery Act. The opportunity which is now open to industry to prepare codes of fair competition for submission to the Government has turned the attention of general business to the possibility of doing away with many of the thorns which have been present in the business flesh. In the new enthusiasm for code making there is perhaps a danger of overlooking the fact that codes cannot be operative until they have received the approval of the President. Up to date no such approvals have been given.

"In order that all the new hopes engendered by the Administration's program may not be dashed it seems to me that all business should realize that we are treading on exceedingly delicate ground, and hasty efforts to make one-sided changes in business practice should be avoided. Such action can result only in a too rapid pushing up of prices. This in turn will obviously create an unprecedented sales resistance among consumers, which is likely to be followed by a disastrous slump and the loss of all the ground which has thus far been regained.

"In this emergency I urge retailers everywhere to resist unwarranted price advances. This is not a time when any of us can have all he wants. It will be better to face, if necessary, a few more months of unsatisfactory profit results in order to build more firmly the new prosperity."

Sharp Sales Rise For General Motors

Total sales of cars and trucks to dealers by General Motors Corporation in June, including Canadian sales and overseas shipments, were 113,701, compared with 98,205 in May and 52,561 in June, 1932.

June sales to consumers in the United States totaled 101,827, compared with 56,987 in June, 1932, and 85,969 in May. Sales to dealers in the United States in June were 99,956, compared with 46,148 in June of last year and 85,980 in May.

For the six months, total sales to dealers were 498,622, compared with 394,915 in the like period of last year. Sales to consumers in United States for the six months were 399,571, compared with 345,574 the year before.

Sales to dealers in the United States for the six months were 427,762, compared with 341,751 in the like period last year.

Guaranty Trust Company

NEW YORK, July 10 — Guaranty Trust Company earned its dividend from operations in the second quarter of the current year, with an indicated margin of $966,000 to spare. The apparent reduction of $4,033,584 in its undivided profits account, after payment of dividends in the period, is due principally to the transfer of $5,000,000 from undivided profits to reserves last May.

Farm Cooperative Loans

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP) — Governor Henry Morgenthau Jr. of the Farm Credit Administration, has announced that loans of $2,406,238 for farm cooperatives were authorized during June. Repayments on loans made by the Administration and the Farm Board, which it absorbed on May 27, totaled $2,411,647. The total outstanding loans to cooperatives on June 30 totaled $181,188,833.

Trade With Brazil Aided by Release Of Blocked Funds

Claims of $13,490,000 Filed—New Business Follows and Milreis Drops

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10—An effective step toward clearing one of the most difficult log-jams in American foreign trade was completed in its initial stages just before the holiday when claims amounting to $13,490,000 were submitted to Dillon, Read & Co., fiscal agents of the Brazilian Government, nd to the Brazilian Ambassador, in connection with the agreement effected by the Council on Inter-American Relations and the National Foreign Trade Council with representatives of the Banco do Brazil and the Brazilian Government earlier in the month.

This agreement, which was officially signed by the Brazilian Ambassador on behalf of his Government on June 17, provided a plan by which American blocked funds in Brazil might be repatriated in two clauses: those under $50,000 are to be returned to this country within 90 days and those over $50,000 are to be paid in 72 bills of exchange or notes, dated July 1, 1933, and maturing one each calendar month following the date of issue, payable without discount or extension of time, in dollars in New York.

The operation has been carried on very smoothly, considering the large amount involved, and in numerous cases evidences have been received, with the filing of claims, that new business is being opened up by American firms in Brazil, in direct response to this helpful and constructive settlement. It has also been clear to the officers of the council who have been carrying on this operation that numerous American firms have decided to leave in Brazil a much larger proportion of the money now held there than was considered likely about a month ago. At that time, the "unofficial" rate of the milreis was fluctuating between 18 and 21 and conditions seemed unfavorable for extension of business.

The first evidence of the good effect of the present agreement came with the immediate drop of the unofficial rate to 17½ and then to 15, thus evidencing, in the narrow spread between the official and the unofficial rate of 13.3 a considerably increased confidence by the international business community in Brazil's stability.

In Argentina, it is similarly estimated that the American funds blocked amount to $21,000,000; in Chile, it is said to be somewhere between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000, and in Colombia approximately the same.

The largest amount of American funds blocked in Europe would appear to be in Germany, where the total given by the foreign offices of American firms amounts to about $16,000,000, of which, however, less than $4,000,000 is blocked on merchandise account.

Many Cargoes of Raw Silk to Arrive Soon

By the Associated Press

New York, July 10

TWENTY-ONE vessels with cargoes of raw silk will dock at Pacific coast ports during August, reports the Silk Association of America.

Ten will land at San Francisco, four at Seattle, two at Vancouver and five at Los Angeles.

Rail Employment Shows a Good Rise

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Class 1 steam railways reported an increase in employment to the Interstate Commerce Commission during April for the first time since last October.

Statistics released today by the Commission show that 925,485 men were employed on Class 1 steam roads during April as compared with 919,881 in March. However, the compensation of the men showed a decrease, payments during April amounting to $107,403,704 as compared with $110,607,067.

March was the lowest in number of men employed of any month since 1889.

Universal Pipe & Radiator

Universal Pipe & Radiator for quarter ended March 31, 1933, reports net loss of $187,466 after all charges, compared with net loss of $353,184 in first quarter of 1932.

[The World's Business, by H. B. Ellistor, will be found on Page 13.]

MAX O. WHITING — W. ELLERY BRIGHT, JR.
ROBERT S. WEEKS — SHERMAN DAMON
ROBERT W. KNOWLES — HENRY B. RISING
WARREN D. ARNOLD — CHESTER C. SPRING

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INCORPORATED

WITH OFFICES IN THE HARRIS FORBES BUILDING

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SLATER BUILDING, WORCESTER — HOSPITAL TRUST BLDG., PROVIDENCE

TO CONDUCT A BUSINESS IN

INVESTMENT BONDS

ASSOCIATED WITH THEM WILL BE

CLARENCE H. BOTSFORD — CHARLES E. GIBSON
PARKER N. CHICK — CHARLES F. JOHNSON
WILLIAM CHISHOLM — JAMES H. ODELL
HARRY B. FREEMAN — DAVID L. PATTEN
CYRIL E. SHELVEY

ALL FORMERLY WITH HARRIS, FORBES & COMPANY

July 10, 1933 — TELEPHONE HUBBARD 1170

The
SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition
June 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$ 6,998,325.69	
Due from Banks	7,019,912.11	
United States Government Securities	13,124,211.69	
Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount	9,779,937.41	
State and Municipal Securities	7,770,682.08	
Demand Loans	2,260,803.00	
		$46,953,871.98
Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days		5,599,450.82
Other Loans		7,812,794.05
Other Securities		3,806,542.92
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$ 2,267,468.00	
Less Amount in Portfolio	130,423.27	
		2,137,044.73
Furniture and Fixtures		300,000.00
Other Assets		152,339.75
TOTAL		$66,762,044.25

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$54,596,863.60	
Time	2,951,681.65	
		$57,548,545.25
Capital	$ 2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	186,812.71	
		6,186,812.71
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	$ 276,887.01	
Dividend	80,000.00	
Contingencies	160,000.00	
		516,887.01
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$ 2,640,222.55	
Less Amount in Portfolio	130,423.27	
		2,509,799.28
TOTAL		$66,762,044.25

The
New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
Boston

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
June 30, 1933

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks	$ 4,936,334.52
United States Government Obligations	10,723,096.88
State and Municipal Obligations	2,434,182.34
Acceptances of Other Banks	500,000.00
Brokers Demand Loans	832,000.00
Notes Eligible for Rediscount (Due within 90 days)	1,118,225.00
	$ 20,543,838.74
Other Bonds and Securities	2,138,760.52
Loans Secured by Collateral	4,202,274.07
Other Loans and Discounts	1,794,752.17
Banking Houses	1,930,000.00
Accrued Interest and Other Assets	122,159.39
	$ 30,731,784.89

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	872,341.10
Reserve for Contingencies	350,000.00
Reserve for Taxes and Interest	134,663.83
Reserve for Unearned Income	60,522.61
Deposits	26,314,257.35
	$ 30,731,784.89

BOSTON'S OLDEST TRUST COMPANY

Associated Gas and Electric Company
61 Broadway — New York

The Cost of a Protective Committee

To The Holders of
Debentures of Associated Gas and Electric Company

The methods of some who profess dissatisfaction with the Plan of Rearrangement of Debt Capitalization of this Company are illustrated in the activities of a recently formed Committee for the so-called Protection of Debenture Holders of this Company.

That Committee in public advertisements four weeks ago asked for the deposit of debentures. ***Nothing was said in the advertisements regarding any assessment on depositing debenture holders for the remuneration of the Committee. Prospective depositors were left to find this out for themselves from the examination of a 23-page deposit agreement which they might obtain on application.***

A more recent communication of this Committee addressed to debenture holders of this Company under date of June 19, 1933, containing misleading statements and inferences with regard to the Plan, discloses the fact that the Committee may, under the terms of the deposit agreement, assess against deposited debentures for compensation and expenses of the Committee and its lawyers a sum which is stated to be equal to not more than 2½%, but this communication neglects to state that the 2½% is to be computed on the face amount of the debentures and that so computed, it amounts to $25 per debenture or over 12½% of the present market value of a debenture.

The Committee, without disclosing the fact generally to prospective depositors, is now offering dealers a commission of $6 for each debenture deposited through them, which must ultimately be assessed against the depositing debenture holders. It seems fairly obvious that with this expense at the start, debenture holders who deposit with the Committee may anticipate that the remaining $19 per debenture, which depositors may be required to pay, before they can get back their debentures, will be used up for remuneration and other expenses of the Committee and its lawyers, in attempting to protect you from a plan which you are not required to accept and which, in our opinion, cannot but benefit you, even though you do not accept it.

For its remuneration and expenses, the Committee reserves a lien on the deposited debentures which can be enforced by public or private sale of the deposited debentures fifteen days after notice. The Committee also reserves the right to pledge the debentures to raise funds for its activities.

In depositing debentures for exchange under the Plan, debenture holders incur no liability whatsoever. Neither payments by the Company to dealers for services in explaining the Plan and attending to the forwarding of debentures for deposit, nor any other expenses in connection with the Plan, will be charged to debenture holders, whether or not the Plan becomes effective.

The communication above referred to states that none of the members of the Committee or its counsel have ever been and none are now in any way, directly or indirectly, connected with the Company or its management. It is not stated that any of the members of the Committee themselves own or have any interest in any debentures. ***Nor is there anything else to indicate that they are acting otherwise than as volunteers with the expectation of substantial remuneration from depositing debenture holders.***

We strongly urge that you be wary of so-called Protective Committees and others who volunteer their services to advise and protect you against recommendations of the management of your Company which has complete knowledge of its financial situation, and has successfully met all of the critical situations which have arisen during the past four years of business depression.

Associated Gas and Electric Company

News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Amsterdam Festival

By EDWIN EVANS

II

Amsterdam

ORCHESTRAL works heard at the 1933 festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music were 10 in number, including three for piano and orchestra. Of the latter one may be dismissed in a few words. Mr. Erik Chishólm (born 1904) is a promising young Scottish composer, and a pioneer in his own country, but his Dance Suite for piano and orchestra cannot be counted with his best efforts. It purports to develop the national idiom (piobaireached) on modern lines but remains unconvincing.

The other two, Herr Paul Kadosa's Concert-Music and a Concertino by Mlle. Marcelle de Manziarly, exemplify once more the contrast mentioned in the first part of this article. Herr Kadosa's work exploits dynamics which thrilled us all when to their exotic origin they added the virtue of novelty. To Herr Kadosa himself, who is a kind of musical verist, they are a natural mode of expression, above all suspicion of insincerity, but others more sophisticated than he have used this short-breathed, spasmodic mode of utterance to such an extent that they have satiated his audience before his coming, excepting only those who still hanker after elemental dynamism. Mlle. de Manziarly is a pupil of Nadia Boulanger, and combines an extremely fanciful melodic line, which twists and turns in apparent freedom, with a Latin sense of clarity and economy which stamps her a composer of today. Her Concertino was one of the works I most enjoyed during the festival. All three of these composers undertook their own solo parts.

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Two symphonies were performed, both of them by Dutch composers, pupils of Willem Pijper. That of Guillaume Landré (born 1905) showed an admirable sense of cyclic form. It is somewhat marred by an ineffective slow movement, but is otherwise full of constructive interest. That of Bertus van Lier (born 1906) was more recondite and, except for its Finale, less effective. He inclines to tortuous polyphony in which individual instruments are given little rest, with the result that contrast is lacking.

An orchestral Suite by Leo Justinus Kauffmann, a pupil of Jarnach, showed the soundness of the Busoni tradition. Without attaining to great heights, it was clear, effective writing and—always a good sign—its slow movement was the best. Jozef Koffler contributed Variations on a 12-tone series, appropriately dedicated to Schönberg, whom, however, he has never met. Whether he has only partly assimilated that master's 12-tone method, or has attempted to use it in a more accessible manner, the work falls between two stools: it has neither the Schönbergian intellectuality nor a popular appeal. Moreover, there is a certain monotony resulting from the recurrence of the same intervals bringing the same connotations in their train.

A suite by Frantisek Bartos was mere titillation of a somewhat cheap order. Of Edmund von Borck's Five Pieces I have already written. They were externally effective, as most music is which relies upon skillfully handled dynamics, but their thought-content was out of all proportion to their pretensions, and the outburst of applause on the part of a small group came as a surprise to the rest of the audience. Petrassi's Partita, also mentioned before, is a good example of the present stage of neoclassicism. It consists of Gagliarda, Ciacona and Giga, of which I much prefer the middle movement. It was a successful entry in the national competition, organized by the Sindicato Nazionale Fascista Musicisti.

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The chamber music was on the whole disappointing. The works chosen by the jury were no more than required for a single concert, and gave the impression that it had not proved easy to select even so many. How can one otherwise account for the inclusion of a Sonatina for flute and clarinet by Juan Carlos Paz, of Buenos Aires? The audience that gathers at these international festivals is probably the most hardened and sophisticated, as well as the most earnest, to be found anywhere. Its poise is not easily disturbed. When I record that it failed to preserve its gravity, and openly broke into titters, that seems criticism enough.

Another searching experience was provided by three songs, consisting of poems by Carl Sandburg, set by Ruth Crawford for medium voice with oboe, percussion and piano. A Dutch singer, Miss Hans Gruys, whose intonation was perfect but whose pronunciation was not of the best, imperturbably propounded "Rats Riddles," inquiring, "Where did you sleep last night and why do you sneeze on Tuesdays?" Whilst an excessively conscientious Dutch drummer, his face a study in concentration, whacked the right instruments in the right place, and an equally earnest oboist contributed arabesques, and a pianist pluckily did his duty. As it happened, the second song, "Prayers of Steel," had much to recommend it, both in text and music, but the atmosphere then created was not conducive to its appreciation.

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This somewhat disconcerting program had opened with Aaron Copland's Variations for piano, which were admirably played by Victor Babin. This is plain living and high thinking—in other words, austere music which makes no bid for sympathy, but impresses one with its artistic integrity. Later Rusena Herlinger sang four of Krenek's "Gesänge des späten Jahres"—a difficult problem of interpretation which she mastered very creditably. Though there are some fine traits in the music I must confess that I find the mood of these songs somewhat repellent. They do not even pretend to be lyrical, and pessimism, however allegorically conveyed, seems somehow foreign to the Muse of song. Other works were a clever but not very impressive Sonatina for clarinet and piano by Isa Krejci, and a promising Wind Quintet by a young Yugoslav composer, Ljubiča Marić, which would have been more pleasing had it been less voulu.

Of the additional performances arranged to fall within the festival week the most important was that of William Pijper's opera "Halewijn," a quasi-Maeterlinckian dream-drama set for the most part in a kind of symphonically accompanied recitati..., which made comparison with "Pelléas" inevitable, and induced an exaggerated view of Pijper's indebtedness to Debussy. There were also several performances of Dutch choral music, including one of the Passion according to St. Matthew by Jacob Obrecht (1450-1505), and a Mass, of winsome melodic simplicity, for female voices with flute by J. N. Mul, a lad of 22, whose natural talent is as yet unspoilt by any of the "isms" of the day. It was good to hear.

(This is the second and concluding part of Mr. Evans's article on the Amsterdam Festival. The first part was published in these columns July 3.)

Covent Garden Season

By HERMAN KLEIN

London

THE late Sir Augustus Harris once expressed to the present writer his belief that the day would come when Covent Garden Market "would swallow up the opera house." His words have not yet come true, because the theater still stands on the historic site upon which John Rich built his first playhouse in 1732. Nevertheless, there was something in the prediction; for the lease of the opera house expires at the end of July, and, at the moment these lines are written, no one is able to say what is going to be done about it.

It is the uncertainty as to what will ultimately happen that has given rise to the present crisis in the history of Covent Garden, and to the marked conflict of opinion. On one side are the lovers of opera—two, if not three, generations of them—who cherish feelings of genuine affection for the beautiful old opera house, with which one associates recollections of all that is best in the presentation and evolution of the lyric drama. To them it signifies naught that opera always has been and must necessarily continue to be carried on there at a loss.

There is much to be said, no doubt, in favor of preserving a theater that must still be reckoned among the handsomest in Europe, and whose traditions, like its acoustics, are second to none, without excepting even those of the great opera houses at Paris, Milan and Vienna. In its existing shape, however, it will not contain audiences large enough to enable the management to make ends meet.

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A more practical view of the question is that taken by the people who, fully as ardent and sincere in their love for opera, are yet more willing to sacrifice some of its social amenities for the sake of establishing it upon a solid and permanent basis. To do this it would be necessary to secure a large site in some central part of the metropolis, and there to erect an up-to-date opera house capable of accommodating at least 5000 persons at prices ranging from a shilling upward.

But the fact remains that the hour is at hand when Covent Garden Theater will be disposed of to the highest bidder or else be pulled down; perhaps both. That is what makes the question one of immediate urgency.

It follows from what has been said that the international season which terminated on June 9 may have been the very last held within what Sarastro would have described as "these hallowed walls." Its interest was of the kind represented by a long, steady decrescendo—criticism whereof was mingled with sympathy for the management, due to the passing of the impresario who for several years had done able work on behalf of the Syndicate, Col. Eustace Blois. One of its brightest features was the excellent singing of several native artists, including Miss Eva Turner, Miss Florence Austral, Miss Mary Jarred (a Yorkshire contralto fresh from Hamburg), Miss Muriel Brunskill, Mr. Walter Widdop, Mr. Dennis Noble, and Mr. Norman Allin. Their successful coöperation was important, since it is now generally recognized that English talent of the right quality will perforce have to take its proper place in the opera of the future, wherever it may be given in this city. Sir Thomas Beecham can be trusted to see to that. He has taken a conspicuous part in the direction o. this season and conducted a great many of the performances, having under him throughout the members of his London Philharmonic Orchestra. Hence the fact that the instrumental part of the work has been of an unusually high order.

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The Italian season was distinguished by two productions which, if not absolute novelties, yielded an equivalent sum of artistic interest. The first of these was a stage representation of Berlioz' "La Damnation de Faust" on the lines conceived a few years ago by M. Raoul Gunsbourg, of the opera house at Monte Carlo. From the dramatic standpoint, the impression that it created was not very satisfactory, but the melodic charm, the originality and bizarre fascination of the music wielded their familiar spell, thanks to Sir Thomas Beecham's picturesque reading of the score. For the singers, most praise went to the two Italians, Cesare Formichi and Gina Cigna (Mephistopheles and Marguerite) though neither boasted more than a passable French accent. With the Faust, M. Voyer, it was just the reverse; his singing was moderate, but his French excellent. The chorus did unusually well in this production, but anent the staging the less said the better.

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Verdi's "Don Carlos," the other quasi-novelty, was first given at Covent Garden in 1867, soon after being brought out in Paris under the composer's own supervision. The London cast then included some very celebrated singers, among them Pauline Lucca, Fricci, Nandin, Graziani, and Petit—the last-named (worthy model of Pol Plancon) being the Philip II. Unfortunately nothing to be compared with this distribution was seen or heard in the recent revival of Verdi's lengthy and unequal work. The best all-around delineation was the Philip of Fernando Autori; it had dignity, significance, and power, and presented in a clear if repellent light the dominating character of the Spanish monarch. In the part of the Queen, Cina Cigna appeared to much greater advantage than as Marguerite, and in the last act her singing was remarkably good. Excessive tremolo marred the efforts of at least three of the other principals, viz., Ulisse Lappas, the Greek tenor, who was the Don Carlos—Giacomo Rimini, the Rodrigo, and Nini Giani, the Princess Eboli, while on the other hand they all three acted splendidly. It is worthy of note that "Don Carlos" was also conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, who, at the conclusion of its performance on the last night of the season, was induced to make a speech that told his audience positively nothing concerning future prospects.

Ballet Charms Parisians

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

RUSSIAN operas, Russian ballets, Russian cabarets, Russian singers, dancers, decorators and conductors, seem to spring up miraculously out of the ground, vying keenly with one another in all the Paris theaters, and giving us performances which are usually interesting, in the month of June.

This year the phenomenon has again occurred. We witnessed the simultaneous reappearance of the Théâtre de la Chauve Souris of Nikita. Balieff, always rather like itself, the Russian opera season at the Châtelet, the Monte Carlo Russian Ballet under the direction of Leonide Massine, and the "Ballets 1933" under the leadership of Georges Balanchine.

The two ballet troupes both claim to be in the great tradition of Serge de Diaghileff. Both Massine and Balanchine were choreographers of his company. They have now become brother rivals.

The Russian Opera season has shown, alas, that public indifference to lyric art is still gaining ground. The finest masterpieces of Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Borodin obtained only a polite success. The struggle of the two ballet troupes alone stirred public opinion. Actually, these two Russian companies have borrowed heavily from the art of other nations. The Balanchine troupe, in particular, the artistic direction of which is in the hands of Boris Kochno—a close associate of Serge de Diaghileff—has called upon the most diverse elements.

In "Mozartiana," the ballet master has used fragments of Mozart orchestrated by Tchaikovsky in a style and color which have no relation to the style of the Salzburg master. "Fastes" makes use of a very insipid, colorless score of Henry Sauguet. "L'Errante" is a nebulous phantasy on Schubert's music. "Les Songes" was written by Darius Milhaud. The décor and libretto is by Christian Bérard and André Derain. As for the "Sept Péchés Capitaux" (Seven Cardinal Sins) it is an essentially and completely German work, sung in German, interpreted by German singers, a German soloist and a Viennese dance. It may be seen from all this, that Russia only comes in as a memory.

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The Monte Carlo Russian Ballet comes nearer to the old tradition. We find again "Les Sylphides" with the choregraphy of Fokine, "Scuola di Ballo," which is in the genre of "Pulcinella" and "Femmes de Bonne Humeur," "Jeux d'Enfants," "Les Matelots," "Les Présages" and "Le Beau Danube." But if you care to go through the list of musicians: Chopin, Boccherini, Bizet, Auric, Tchaikovsky and Johann Strauss, you notice that only one is the compatriot of the choreographer. The Russian Ballet has gradually forsaken Rimsky-Korsakoff, Borodin, Stravinsky, Prokofief, Tcherepnine and all those who, in days gone by, favored the national basis of their repertory.

This special art follows the example of plants which, when they are transplanted into new ground, slowly nationalize themselves. During the last years of his career, Diaghileff found unforeseen assistance among the painters of Montparnasse. The Russian Ballet was for several years a most efficacious advertising medium for a Parisian painter. From this came the intrusion of all the most advanced "palettes" not only into the décors and costumes but also into the scenarios of these productions. One cannot say that all these Ingres play the violin with great virtuosity. They often have very poor literary and dramatic imagination. Besides, the cosmopolitan "snobism" of Montparnasse being well on the wane, these painters' ballets no longer offer the same provocative interest of the moment that they did in days gone by. All this has become terribly tame, and there is no longer any daring in these achievements.

The technique of dancing still maintains a very high standard in the Monte Carlo Russian Ballet Company. Here is a well-disciplined and enthusiastic young troupe with two remarkable stars, Danilova and Tatiana Riabouchinska. Massine, for his part, gives generously of himself in various rôles, and certain ensembles have remarkable unity and brilliance.

Among the novelties, "Scuola di Ballo" (Dancing School) was particularly successful because of the good humor, vivacity and gayety inherent in this fantasy in the Italian style. "Le Beau Danube" was also very well received but "Les Présages" revealed a taste less pure and rather precious aims.

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Actually the only important innovation of this "Russian" season was the presentation of the German piece already mentioned, "Les Sept Péchés Capitaux." It is a strange composition which scarcely belongs to choregraphic technique. Bert Brecht and Kurt Weil here repeat the harsh, bitter and poignant note of "Mahagonny." It is the same disconcerting conception of a stylized theater in which the décor is barely indicated and in which everything is evocative. "Les Sept Péchés Capitaux" rests on a peculiarly harsh theoretical idea. The authors wish to prove that social hypocrisy likes to count among the transgressions, certain virtures which interfere with it. Thus, pride is called a sense of dignity; anger is inspired by justice, and laziness is a disdain of worldly success.

We see the journey of a young girl round the world. The heroine of this drama is portrayed by two women under the same cloak who represent the two sides of conscience. The one, instinctive, generous, idealistic, the other rational, calculating and prosaic. These two embodiments of our contradictory tendencies put up a continuous fight in the course of conversations of poignant and human simplicity.

Kurt Weil's music, written in the style of the "Beggar's Opera," is extraordinarily simple, but it has a depth of accent which one cannot resist. This strange spectacle, which might be taken as a hard moral lesson for some of the audience, was nevertheless greeted with lively enthusiasm. It is worthy indeed of the approval of moralists and of artists. It was admirably sung and danced by Mme. Lotte Lenia and Mlle. Tilly Losch.

Defense of Type-Acting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

DISCUSSING the recent visit to London of Mme. Ludmilla Pitoëff, Mr. Ivor Brown, one of the ablest of British dramatic critics, remarked that Mme. Pitoëff appears to "prefer to act against type." This observation, though merely a record of fact, is generally taken as a high compliment, for there is nothing upon which people interested in the British theater are so heartily in agreement as that type-acting is the bane of drama. But is it?

No one complains of Shakespeare because he is always himself; no one despises Mr. Noel Coward because he invariably writes like Mr. Noel Coward and not like somebody else; why then should one blame the leading actor who always portrays essentially the same individual outlook? Of the four greatest figures in the world of the British theater, Garrick, Kean, Mrs. Siddons and Irving, Garrick may be set down as the only one whose versatility was in any way remarkable. Kean was at home only in characters where violence of passion was united with decision of will. Mrs. Siddons could assume the high tragic manner with incomparable power, but she could, we are told, do little else. She was as grand and imposing when buying a pair of gloves as when urging Macbeth on to the slaughter of Duncan. Everyone who saw Irving sooner or later remarks, "But he was always himself." In fact, the assence of the superlative actor is, not the ability to take on passably well the outward guise and bearing of a large number of widely-differentiated characters, but the capacity to communicate with overwhelming power the thoughts and feelings of men and women drawn upon a larger scale than ordinary people. What is wrong with the modern stage is not that it is given over to type-acting, but that the types portrayed are often trivial. If the actor, like the author, the painter, the musician and the sculptor, has something of depth and worth and moment to say, should he not be allowed to say it, and to keep on saying it, until it has been as fully assimilated as it is humanly possible for it to be?

H. H.

Titania Amid the Trees

In Moonlight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

BOBOLI GARDENS—"A Midsummer-Night's Dream," by William Shakespeare; given in Italian, and produced under the direction of Mr. Max Reinhardt, May 31 and June 4, 1933.

In his many presentations of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," Mr. Max Reinhardt can surely never have found conditions better than were afforded by the gardens behind the Pitti Palace. A setting in keeping, indeed, with the requirements of Quince, being "in the palace wood, a mile without the town, by moonlight."

Mr. Reinhardt selected for the representation, not the famous old amphitheater which was the scene in olden days of so many princely revels, but a site higher up the hill, where the formation of the ground affords a natural amphitheater of green terraces set with large trees, with a flight of stone steps down the center, and groves to right and left in which the lovers could wander and pursue each other, and the fairie come and go. All this area served as a stage, while, below, a platform was erected as auditorium and set with chairs capable of accommodating 2500 or 3000 persons.

Everything combined to produce a festival atmosphere — the entry through the palace courtyard, the walk up through the amphitheater and the green thickets, lighted, in old Florentine style, with flares or iron pans of blazing tallow. Then came the expectant waiting in the summer twilight beneath the green shaded lamps of the auditorium; the sudden darkness, silvered by the moon; the sounds of distant trumpets heralding the opening of the spectacle. The flitting of fireflies among the trees and in the thickets, an ingenious electrical device, insured the presence of one of the most characteristic elements of a Florentine summer night. Finally, far back among the trees on the hill-top, was seen the moving of processional lights, and the stately entrance, down the broad stone steps, of Theseus and his court.

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The stairway down which the fairy figures poured silently, and where the pageantry of the Athenian court was displayed, afforded an opportunity for scenic effect of which Mr. Max Reinhardt and his collaborators took skillful advantage.

The music of Mendelssohn, rendered by the Florence Symphony Orchestra playing out of sight under the direction of Mr. Fernando Previtali, formed an ideal complement for the scenic action, as did also the choruses rendered by invisible singers hidden among the trees.

The cast included some of the finest actors and actresses of the Italian stage. The costumes were by Mme. Titina Rota and the scenic arrangement by Mr. Guido Salvini.

And in Rain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford

OXFORD UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC SOCIETY—"A Midsummer-Night's Dream," by William Shakespeare; produced under the direction of Mr. Max Reinhardt, June 15, 1933.

The O. U. D. S. is perhaps the only amateur dramatic society in the world that could persuade a man of Dr. Reinhardt's importance in the theater to produce for it. The alliance has been productive of the happiest results. The slopes of South Park, Headington, provide an ideal setting for "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which, though its action nominally takes place in Athens, is throughout redolent of the atmosphere of the English countryside. Dr. Reinhardt has employed no artificial stage. His characters come and go on naturally rising ground, flanked by large trees on either hand, behind which is a wide expanse of open grass, framed in the far distance by a background of thick forest.

The characters of the play are typically English; the scene is typically English, and the afternoon on which we saw the performance was typically English, too. The same kind of wind that wrecked the Armada blew the words of the actors to the four corners of the sky, but nowhere in the direction of the audience. When Miss Oriel Ross, as Titania, was called upon to lie down on the grass, she had to do so behind a sheet of rain so thick that she was almost hidden from our sight; and all the time that Miss Bertha Phillips was valiantly singing in the orchestra, her voice was drowned by the ping of hailstones as big as pebbles bounding merrily upon our umbrellas. In spite of this, however, the performance was a striking success.

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It was the fairies that gained most from the open-air setting of the play. They wound in and out of the bushes, and climbed up and down the trees most attractively, whilst the first fairy, Miss Nini Theilade, whom Dr. Reinhardt brought with him from Germany, was, through her dancing, one of the two big successes of the production. The other was Mr. R. F. Felton (Balliol) as Bottom, a grand and irresistable performance. His enthusiasm for being always in the limelight, and his good-natured disgust when he was thrust into the background, were a delight that only increased in richness as the afternoon went on, and his touch of pathos when he realized that he was no longer wearing the ass's head was excellently done.

The four lovers did not emerge from the trying and unusual conditions quite so satifactorily. They were responsible for getting Shakespear's poetry across, and poetry in a high wind blowing the wrong way is apt to get a dusty answer. Nevertheless, Miss Mary Gaskell as Hermia made a first-rate impression. Dr. Reinhardt had somewhat surprisingly conceived Puck on Panlike lines, and Mr. P. B. P. Glenville (Christ Church) carried out the conception more than adequately. There were many alterations in the text, culminating in the introduction of four magnificent Borzois, which we recollect having seen with Miss Oriel Ross when she played in "Casanova" at the Coliseum. These splendid animals were greeted with a round of applause, but their presence made it impossible for Theseus to deliver his famous speech on his hounds, "Crook-nee'd, and dew-lapped like Thessalian bulls."

H. H.

Half a Loaf—Onward!

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WARNER BROTHERS go far toward canceling unnumbered quantities of such froth as "Gold Diggers of 1933," when they make a picture with a social meaning like their "Mayor of Hell." Mr. James Cagney has the part of a ward-heeling racketeer who introduces self-government and the honor system into a reformatory for boys, proving that they can be turned away from a life of crime if they are treated like human beings. That the racketeer enters upon his experiment less from humanitarian motives than because he is smitten, at first sight, with affection for a pretty nurse in the reformatory, may be accepted as one of the romantic formulas supposedly necessary to make the film go down with motion picture audiences. Well, there is a good deal of bread in half a loaf.

Close to the ideal motion picture form, in which no words are needed to explain the visual action, is this film as directed by Mr. Archie Mayo from Mr. Edward Chodorov's screen version of a story by Mr. Islin Auster. We are introduced at once to a juvenile gang who exact from parking motorists quarters for watching their cars. Those who don't pay find one of their rear tires flat when they return. The gang raid a candy store, injure the proprietor, are arrested and brought before the judge in a juvenile court. As each boy comes up for hearing his father reports to the judge, too, all but one standing self-condemned by his words and actions as unfit to bring up a child. An Italian father of a first offender makes it clear that he will keep the boy in hand and he is released. Two mothers are there, too, but it is shown that their youngsters have long been out of control.

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Most of the boys are sent to a reformatory which is conducted by a cruel warden who falsifies his accounts and steals for himself part of the money that should have been spent to buy decent food for his charges. They are kept under an iron discipline by guards with whips. The spunkiest of the boys, Jimmy Smith, rebels against unjust treatment, only to be beaten by the warden just as the new district inspector, Patsy Gargan, comes to visit the institution. He is a small politician appointed under the spoils system as a reward for some party service, and a racketeer of such proportions that he has a dozen henchmen.

Gargan makes friends with the boys, introduces the juvenile republic proposed by the nurse, and wins the youngsters' confidence by accepting their decision that the two toughest among them shall be mayor and chief of police. Gargan shoots one of his henchmen and has to hide in another state until he has word whether or not the man will live. The corrupt warden exploits the boys more cruelly than ever and abolishes the humane conditions under which they have found happiness of useful work and justice. They rebel and in a sensational courtroom scene that is typical of the Hollywood stencil which ever calls for a hoop-la finish, the warden is tried for his fatal cruelty toward one of the boys, is found guilty, and in his fright leaps out of the window.

It is this sort of tying up a film with arbitrary cords of entertainment formulas and with the pink ribbons of artificial romance that may be partly overlooked for the sake of the real ideas that are presented in "Mayor of Hell." We are reminded that cruelty to children was not ended by the writing of "Oliver Twist," that people crave justice, that boys enjoy productive work, that criminal activities in the young are often misdirected energies, that the uncivilized are hungry for civilization, that a child's failure may often be attributed to parental failure, that boys given a chance will express brotherhood, that inmates of public institutions are often exploited for private gain by the authorities, that a reformatory may become manufacturer of criminals under unjust management, that it is hideous for the strong to be merciless toward the weak.

* * *

Mr. James Cagney fills every situation with the unforced power that is characteristic of his work in pictures. Miss Madge Evans is strong in her scenes of protest against the ill-treatment of the boys and no softer in the soft scenes than they require her to be. Mr. Dudley Digges's facial modeling of the warden is always vivid, Mr. Arthur Byron projects pity and understanding as the judge, and Master Frankie Darrow all but becomes the central figure of the picture because of his keen portrait of the boy ringleader, Jimmy.

E. C. S.

Moderns of Provincetown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Provincetown, Mass.

IF THE winter season of art displays in New England keeps us carefully insulated from the ravages of Modernism, we may at least look forward to the offerings at summer resorts for enlightenment and refreshment in new modes. We Bostonians have a particularly thick protective swathe, and by July we are rather relieved to cut free of it and take a sail down Massachusetts Bay, or to ride by rail up to the North Shore to be brought up-to-date in matters of fine art. In the comfortable retreats of small fishing towns innumerable artists gather; some have sought these places for permanent residence, while others are still shaking the dust of cosmopolitan centers from their heels. The former are content to abandon city life entirely, to exchange the violent stride upon city pavements for the leisurely pace of rustic roads.

Curiously, this marked contrast in ways of living has no effect whatever upon the modes and methods of painters. They carry their convictions and eccentricities with them. If anything, the relaxed restful life at shore and country gives them more time for contemplation, and for the development of their personal styles. They become more introspective. Their abstractions seem more real; their dreams more plausible. Down in Provincetown with its ramshackle cottages and untamed hollyhocks, amidst all the symbols and tokens of antiquarianism and tottering age, there persists an indefatigable group of artists, utterly independent, indomitable, and free. That group displays considerable courage in the face of opposition and unmitigated criticism. Most of its members paint for no other recompense than sheer pleasure of performance.

* * *

In this, the seventh modern exhibition at the Provincetown Art Association, it may be observed that the artists have not compromised or relinquished their modernism as their adversaries would have us believe. A few, of doubtful conviction, have dropped out, but the pioneers and more serious painters continue. Provincetown modernists have always been partial to abstraction. The better artists, like Mr. Karl Knaths, have employed it to distinct advantage. For them abstraction is not a matter of sliding into easy conventions and avoiding for laziness the niceties of realistic representation. They reduce their images to a few strands of line, to a few washes of color because the diminished means stimulates their imaginations and challenges their wits. Through symbol, through rarefied suggestion, through a concise idiom, they succeed in expressing an idea with strength and penetration. They reach with limited stroke, with very, very carefully chosen pigment, a superb textural quality which is not a literal transcription but something evocative. These surfaces do not convey palpable sensations alone; they reveal moods, sensations, atmosphere. Deeply calculated abstraction carries the import of thought and synthesis. Not many painters have this philosophical gift. Here in Provincetown we may see the results of superior and mediocre handling of this mode. The latter variety drifts eventually to marked conventions, broad patterning, and deliberate emphasis upon design. Good abstraction is delicate, tenuous, impalpable. Poor abstraction is hard, deliberate, and monotonous.

Another artist who has persisted valiantly with an evolution toward finer modulations is Mr. Oliver Chaffee. His pictures are constructed upon a framework of skillfully placed and freely arranged lines, generally taking a strident diagonal course. Each detail is an important ingredient in the pattern; for such painters the human being is not a personality, but an entity of arrangement, no more important than a flower pot, a table, or a cat. Ambrose Webster, another theorist of this Cape town, manipulates his materials with more restraint, deliberately placing fully saturated colors and slabs of design, so that the effect is one of quiet consolidation. Mr. Webster has never abandoned his attachment to brilliant color, although with the years he seems to employ it with greater expressiveness.

Mr. Howard Gibbs brings to the group fresh elements probably inspired by tendencies prevailing abroad. His recent paintings exhibit a fascination with problems of space, not unlike that of the Venetians, an absorption in the mysteries of shaded areas given existence by touches of gleaming light. Has modernism gone full circle, beginning with the darksome mysteries of El Greco, swerved back to Giottesque austerities and swung around again to the chiaroscuro and baroque? In its tremendous range it seems to have encompassed all possibilities.

* * *

The cleavage between technical specialists and subject painters still holds. Elsewhere the art world has been dealing peremptorily with illustrators and propagandists, with painters who have some social purpose, or "message." We maintain that eventually the two elements will blend into one and that painters will find subject matter and form supplementary and not antithetical. Literary and formal elements must be merged. Today they remain aloof one from the other, and the loss is mutual. An example of the subject painter is Mr. Mark Baum, whose "The Workers Demand Their Rights" is an emphatic pictorialization of a social idea. There is a large group of painters in New York today who use the picture as a vehicle for such ideas.

Provincetown itself is not a common subject amongst these dreamers and theorists. Artists like Mr. Ross Moffett and Mr. Tod Lindenmuth have painted touchingly the life that surrounds them. Their pictures could be painted in no other place but Provincetown. However, there is on the whole an indifference to human and personal subject matter. Portraits are lacking; the painters are fascinated by problems, not people; picture-making is not a means, but an end-in-itself. It resorts to no trickery for attracting or holding the attention. The art persists, self contained.

Among noteworthy exhibits are, an airy landscape by Miss Nina Vassi, two figures of sensitive flowing design by Mrs. Lucy L'Engel, "The Visit" by Miss Evelyn Bodfish Bourne, "The Metal Shop" by Mr. Richard Cox, and "Looking In" by Miss Alice Stallknecht.

D. A.

Painting of Iceland

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Paintings of Iceland, by Mr. Kristjan H. Magnusson, now being shown at the Ferragil at the Ferragil Gallery, bring unfamiliar landscapes to the eye. "A Northern Mountain is dominated by towerlike masses of brownish stone of nearly equal height, set off from one another by snow-filled ravines, under a long reach of white cloud across a gray sky. Horizontal ledges, veined with snow, fill the foreground. This picture is characteristic of Mr. Magnusson's general approach to his subjects, with its generally grayish atmosphere, and its careful discovery of the component shapes that make up the composition. "From Thingvellir" has warmth of color in the foreground, where volcanic reds run through the brownish ledges in large splashes. Mr. Magnusson was born in Iceland, where he now lives. He attended the Massachusetts School of Art, and has exhibited his recent work in London, Stockholm and Worcester, Mass.

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VS-2

Washington Crew Takes National Rowing Honors

Yale's Bulldogs Wage a Fierce Battle in Sprint Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 10—By the narrow margin of a scant half-length, the University of Washington Huskies won the United States intercollegiate crew regatta, here Saturday afternoon. Sixteen thousand people lined the banks of the 2000-meter lagoon to see Yale's Bulldogs wage a fierce battle down the entire length of the course before succumbing to the brilliant stroking of the Northwesterners.

Washington was timed in 6m. 38.8s. while Yale finished in 6m. 39s., just two tenths of a second behind. Cornell's eight, electing a higher stroke than that assumed by either Washington or Yale, was third in 6m. 50s., two and one-half lengths behind Washington. Harvard, handicapped by rough water and a stronger head wind in lane one, was five lengths in arrears and crossed the finish line in 7m. 01.4s.

The four boats all got away to a good start, with Yale and Harvard jointly taking the lead in the first few hundred meters. Washington was content with a long, slow stroke, with Cornell taking a faster, shorter cadence.

At 1000 meters, halfway down the narrow lagoon, Yale had taken the lead, Harvard had fallen a full length behind, and the Washington Huskies had come up to within a boatdeck of the leaders. Cornell was waging a terrific fight to stay with Yale and Washington, but their faster stroke had begun to take its toll.

At 1500 meters, with both crews ready for the final 500-meter dash down to the wire, Washington and Yale were abreast, Yale stroking 37 and Washington content with an even 36.

Then Washington, slightly favored by smoother water close to the south-bank, stepped up its stroke and forged into a tie for the lead. Yale accepted the challenge and bent to the task of catching the Huskies. Both rowing close to 40 strokes per minute, the two trim craft raced to the finish line, with Washington increasing its lead in the last 100 meters to gain a half-length margin over Yale at the end of the first national intercollegiate regatta ever to be held in the West.

The victorious Washington shell was manned by Edward M. Argersinger, stroke; Walter A Rainey, No. 7; E. Robert Snider, No. 6; Gordon M. Parrott, No. 5; Herbert W. Day, No. 4; Capt. A. Herbert Mjorud, No. 3; Wilbur W. Washburn, No. 2; Robert T. White, bow; and Harvey M. Love, coxswain.

The R. J. Schweppe award, recently donated by the veteran Yale oarsman, signifying the 2000-meter national intercollegiate championship, was given to Captain Mjorud of Washington immediately following the race. In the consolation race between the two crews which failed to qualify Friday, University of California defeated the University of California at Los Angeles in 6m. 50s.

Pro Football League Adopts Playoff Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 10—Three new clubs were admitted to the National Professional Football League at a meeting held here. The clubs are of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Staten Island, N. Y., was permitted to drop out for a season. Practice is to begin Sept. 1 and the first game is set for Sept. 17, with the Chicago Cardinals appearing at Green Bay, Wis.

The eastern half of the league now consists of Brooklyn, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The latter two cities, because of Sunday laws, will play their games at night in the middle of the week. The western section includes Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Ohio; two Chicago teams, and Green Bay. The latter city, with the Packers, has won the title three times and has been the best drawing card in the league. Joseph E. Carr of Columbus, Ohio, was reëlected president.

Professional rules which differ from the collegiate variety were reaffirmed. Forward passes may be thrown from any place behind the scrimmage line in professional play; but the colleges make it five yards behind. This, the professionals claim, opens up the game, as it keeps the defensive halfback waiting to see what is coming and gives the ball carrier a chance to fool him. The professional league decided to put the goal posts back on the goal line, thus inviting place and drop kicks. They voted to continue the 25-yard penalty for clipping, instead of accepting the 15-yard collegiate penalty.

Tilden and Barnes Win Series

BERLIN, July 10 (AP)—America's tennis professionals, Big Bill Tilden and Bruce P. Barnes, defeated Germany in an international series completed yesterday, 4 victories to 1. The Americans won both of the final singles matches. Barnes defeated Roman Najuch, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4, and Tilden conquered Hans Nuesslein, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Nuesslein beat Barnes on Friday for Germany's sole victory. On Saturday Tilden and Barnes defeated Nuesslein and H. Bartels in the doubles match, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Five-Club Battle For Top Place In National League

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	31	.587
St. Louis	42	30	.538
Chicago	43	38	.531
Pittsburgh	40	36	.526
Boston	40	39	.506
Brooklyn	35	40	.467
Cincinnati	34	48	.425
Philadelphia	33	44	.421

Results July 8

Chicago 3, New York 1.
St. Louis 1, Brooklyn 0.
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 7.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 0.
Boston 6, Cincinnati 3.

Results July 9

Boston 3, Cincinnati 2, 10 innings.
Boston 3, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 4, New York 0.
Chicago 2, New York 1.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 6, 11 innings.
St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 0.

The National League has now become an out and out five-club race for the baseball pennant. That may seem a bold assertion in view of the fact that the fifth-place club, Boston, is now six games behind the leading New York Giants; but it should be taken into consideration, however, that the Braves are surging along at a terrific clip, while the Giants are struggling.

There is all too strenuous a strain on the Giants' pitching staff. So far the New York pitchers have performed nobly and as yet have not weakened; but the fielding and batting of the Giants, none too good throughout, is not improving—in fact it is not as good as usual. In the doubleheader against the Cubs yesterday the batting produced only six hits in one game and four in the other, and errors offered poor support to good pitching.

These Giants offer their fans a record of only one victory in seven games played during the past week and the road trip promises trouble for many more games. It will prove a severe testing for the Giants. Right now seems to be the time for the Chicago Cubs to make their bid. They are playing at home, they have done well against the Giants and now trail only four games. It would also seem like the time for the Cardinals to overhaul the Giants. They are making a long home stand and are hosts to the Bill Terry team shortly.

Of course, the western tour of the Giants will be followed closely; but those who fail to keep tabs on the Cubs and Braves may awaken some day to see one or both right up there. The chances of the Braves do not look quite so good because they, too, are swinging westward away from home. Their start against Cincinnati, something of a Nemesis for the Braves, on the Reds' home ground, by winning three out of four, should mean business.

During the week the Cubs have won six out of seven games, the Braves five out of seven, and the last-place Phillies three out of four. All of the other clubs excepting Pittsburgh played less than .500 per cent ball. The Pirates won two out of four, while the Cardinals won three in seven, Brooklyn two in six, Cincinnati two in seven and, as said before, the Giants only one in seven.

Oxford-Cambridge Win Wales Cup, 14-0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CEDARHURST, N. Y., July 10—The tennis team of Oxford and Cambridge scored the best victory the Britishers have ever won in the series for the Prince of Wales Cup, in contest since 1924, when they made a clean sweep of the series against the Rockaway Hunting Club, over the week-end, with 14 victories, the balance being cancelled when rain flooded the courts, as they could not affect the result.

On Friday, five singles matches went to the visitors, and on Saturday six doubles matches. Yesterday one singles match and two doubles matches were completed before the rain, and another was interrupted with the visitors within two games of victory.

James W. Nuthall, the captain, is already well known here, having competed four years ago, but the others are newcomers.

The team will now go to Newport for the team match against Yale and Harvard for the Prentice Trophy, which is the chief object of their visit. They will also encounter Sea Bright Lawn Tennis & Cricket Club, and compete in several of the major tournaments.

The victory was actually clinched on Saturday, when the invaders followed up their five singles victories of Friday with the capture of six doubles matches for a total of 11 victories, with only 10 more matches to come, including the postponed singles from the first day. Douglas G. Freshwater, who had refrained from play on account of a mishap on shipboard, competed in the doubles, and won two matches with Bryan K. Burnett as his partner.

Saturday Matches—Doubles

James W. Nuthall and Peter S. Young, Cambridge, defeated Ernest M. Jonklaas and Charles Watson 3d, Rockaway, 6—0, 6—3; and Harry S. Parker and Otto H. Gruner Jr., Rockaway, 7—5, 6—2.

Grady C. Frank and William F. Moss, Oxford, defeated Parker and Gruner, 6—3, 6—4; and Robert Hamill and John W. Foster, Rockaway, 6—2, 8—6.

Bryan K. Burnett, Oxford, and Douglas G. Freshwater, Cambridge, defeated Hamill and Charles M. Bull, Rockaway, 8—6, 6—3; and Jonklaas and Watson, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Sunday Matches—Doubles

Nuthall and Young defeated Bull and Foster, 6—2, 6—4.

Frank and Moss defeated Jonklass and Watson, 6—3, 6—4.

Burnett and Freshwater against Parker and Gruner, 10—8, 5—5, canceled.

Singles

Frank defeated Eben E. Whitman Jr., Rockaway, 6—0, 6—0.

Waldorf

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A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

Second Places Win Track Meet Against British

Lovelock Breaks Mile Run Mark and Stanwood Is Only Double Victor

Harvard and Yale's combined track and field team defeated Oxford and Cambridge for the third successive time in their biennial meet at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, Saturday. The two teams tied in first places and the home athletes triumphed by virtue of nine second places to three. In a total of 11 meetings the American team now has scored seven victories.

Although the Harvard-Yale combine won, it rested with the invading athletes to provide the individual features. Jack E. Lovelock of Oxford won the mile run in 4m. 12.6s., and C. F. Stanwood of Oxford, formerly of Bowdoin College (Maine), was one of the two double-winners, capturing both hurdle events and in new meet record times.

Four meet records were broken by the British contingent and two were smashed by the Americans. Six meet records in all were broken and two were tied. The 880-yard run, the 16-pound shotput, running high and broad jumps were the only records not broken or equaled.

Lovelock's new mile record of 4m. 12.6s. was the fastest competitive mile ever run in the Harvard Stadium and he was forced to race the last few hundred yards by himself, finishing nearly 100 yards ahead of the field. Stanwood set a new time of 14.8s. for the high hurdles and 24.2s. for the lows. The mile record of 4m 19s. was held by N. P. Hallowell Jr., and was established in 1929 when running for Harvard. The high-hurdle mark was 15s., held jointly by G. C. Weightman-Smith of Cambridge and A. G. DeVoe of Yale. Weightman-Smith made his mark in 1927 and DeVoe in 1931. The low-hurdle record of 24.2-5s. was held by S. B. Kieselhorst of Yale and was made in 1929. Stanwood climaxed his hurdle achievements by finishing second in the high jump.

Karl DeW. Warner of Yale dashed the quarter-mile in 48.4s. to surpass the mark of 49s. made by B. G. D. Rudd of Oxford in 1921 and C. H. Engle of Yale in 1929. C. J. Mabey of Oxford broke the two-mile meet record of 9m. 29 1-5s. which was run by E. G. Taylor of Oxford back in 1911 with a new time of 9m. 22.4s. Keith S. Brown of Yale went over the pole vault stand at 13ft. 6 5-8in. to smash the meet standard of 13ft. 3½in. made in 1929 by F. H. Sturdy also of Yale.

E. E. Calvin of Harvard and E. I. Davis of Cambridge shared honors in tying the short dash records. Calvin tied the 100 mark of 9.8s. and Davis tied the 220 mark of 21.6s. and each finished second in the event the other won. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. E. Calvin (H); E. I. Davis (C), second; A. C. Walsh (Y), third; J. B. Hawes (C), fourth. Time—9.8s. (Equals meet record.)

220-Yard Dash—Won by E. I. Davis (C); E. E. Calvin (H), second; F. J. Lane (H), third; D. L. Rathbone (C), fourth. Time—21.6s. (Equals meet record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by K. DeW. Warner (Y); N. P. Dodge Jr. (H), second; J. G. Barnes (O), third; R. M. Marsh (C), fourth. Time—48.4s. (New meet record.)

880-Yard Run—Won by N. P. Hallowell Jr. (O); J. B. White (H), second; J. C. Stothard (C), third; J. M. Morse (H), fourth. Time—1m. 54s.

One-Mile Run—Won by J. E. Lovelock (O); J. W. Turley Jr. (Y), second; F. T. Horan (C), third; A. B. Hallowell (H), fourth. Time—4m. 12.6s. (New meet record.)

Two-Mile Run—Won by C. J. Mabey (O); Arthur Foote 2d (H), second; A. H. Minor (Y), third. (W. S. Karran (C) dropped out on last lap.) Time—9m. 22.4s. (New meet record.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by W. L. Hasler (H), 22ft. 11in.; T. A. Ritzman (Y), second, 22ft. 4½in.; K. S. Duncan (O), third, 22ft. 2¾in.; W. L. Lang (O), fourth, 22ft. 1¾in.

Running High Jump—Won by K. S. Brown (Y), 6ft. 2¼in.; C. F. Stanwood (O), second, 6ft. 1¼in.; J. S. Barrett (Y), third, 5ft. 3in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by A. F. Jackson (Y), 44ft. 9⅝in.; J. H. Dees (H), second, 44ft. 1⅛in.; Julius Byles (O), third, 42ft. 9in.; I. S. Ivanovic (C), fourth, 37ft. 11⅛in.

Pole Vault—Won by K. S. Brown (Y), 13ft. 6⅝in. (new meet record); W. L. Thompson Jr. (Y), second, 13ft.; Oscar Sutermeister (C), third, 12ft. 6in.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. F. Stanwood (O); G. S. Lockwood (Y), second; J. St. L. Thornton (C), third; J. C. Grady (H), fourth. Time—14.8s. (New meet record.)

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by C. F. Stanwood (O); J. St. L. Thornton (C), second; J. C. Grady (H), third; C. E. Dunbar (Y), fourth. Time—24 2s. (New meet record.)

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	49	30	.620
Minneapolis	45	38	.542
Toledo	43	40	.518
Indianapolis	39	38	.506
St. Paul	42	42	.500
Louisville	38	43	.469
Milwaukee	35	42	.455
Kansas City	34	52	.395

Results July 8

Louisville 7, Milwaukee 3.
Columbus 7, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 7, Toledo 6.
Kansas City 3, Indianapolis 1.

Results July 9

Kansas City 8, Indianapolis 7.
Kansas City 5, Indianapolis 4.
Columbus 11, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 5, St. Paul 4.
Toledo 13, Minneapolis 9.
Minneapolis 8, Toledo 3.
Milwaukee 6, Louisville 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	55	36	.604
Toronto	52	38	.578
Rochester	51	39	.567
Baltimore	48	45	.516
Montreal	43	46	.483
Buffalo	40	52	.435
Albany	40	52	.435
Jersey City	32	53	.376

Results July 8

Toronto 3, Baltimore 2.
Toronto 1, Baltimore 0.
Rochester 6, Albany 2.
Montreal 1, Jersey City 0.
Newark 11, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 9, Newark 3.

Results July 9

Albany 7, Buffalo 4.
Albany 17, Buffalo 3.
Newark 5, Rochester 4.
Newark 3, Rochester 2.
Montreal 3, Baltimore 2.
Baltimore 10, Montreal 3.

Grenadier Reaches Cowes

COWES, Eng., July 10 (AP)—The American yacht Grenadier, owned by H. A. and Sherman Morss of the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead, Mass., arrived here today after an ocean crossing. She is one of the two American yachts entered in the Fastnet Cup ocean race off here July 22. The other yacht is Walter Barnum's Brilliant, which arrived at Plymouth a few days ago. The Grenadier left Marblehead June 19.

Mohler and Buchanan Dropped

LOS ANGELES, July 10 (AP)—Orville Mohler, former University of Southern California football star, has been released by the Los Angeles Baseball Club of the Pacific Coast League. One of the greatest of the Trojan quarterbacks, Mohler was batting well over .300, but his fielding fell short. George Buchanan, southpaw pitcher, also was dropped. "We let them go chiefly because we had to cut down expenses," said Manager Jack Lelivelt.

Great Island And Second Corps Teams Advance in Polo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., July 10—Two teams entered the semnfinals in the 12-goal handicap polo series for the Hempstead Cups on Saturday, with the other two second-round matches scheduled for tomorrow. The Second Corps Area team of the United States Army, now in full preparation for the junior championships at Sands Point next week, scored over the Hurricane Juniors on Cochran Field, 8 to 4, and Great Island was victorious over Rockaway Rangers in a runaway match in the later chukkers, 10 to 7. Rockaway was in receipt of a two-goal handicap and the Rangers were leading at 6 to 4 in the fourth chukker when the rally began.

The army four was without the services of Lieut. H. W. Kiefer, who will be on the junior team, but had too much experience for the youngsters, who had J. Watson Webb to steady them. Col. J. K. Brown, head of the corps area, was effective, scoring four goals, with the soldiers in receipt of one-goal handicap.

Great Island	Rockaway Rangers
No. 1—W. Zeigler	W. G. Reynolds
No. 2—G. S. Smith	W. H. Nicholls
No. 3—C. R. Harrison	J. Fink
Back—T. G. Glynn	W. B. Eaton

Score—Great Island 10, Rockaway Rangers 7. Goals—Great Island: Zeigler, Smith 3, Harrison 4, Glynn. Goal awarded under No. 1 penalty. Rockaway Rangers: Reynolds, Nicholls 4, by handicap 2. Referee—Capt. W. J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Second Corps	Hurricanes Jr.
No. 1—Maj. C. B. Lyman	H. K. Hudson Jr.
No. 3—Lieut. H. Cullins	F. S. Allen
No. 3—Lieut. G. W. Read	J. W. Webb
Back—Col. J. Brown	D. W. Bostwick

Score—Second Corps Area 8, Hurricanes Juniors 4. Goals—Second Corps Area: Brown 4, Lyman 2, Cullins, by handicap 1. Hurricanes Jr.: Bostwick 3, Webb. Referee—Richard Allison. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Senators Keeping Yankees Back In American League

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	50	25	.667
New York	47	30	.610
Philadelphia	38	38	.500
Chicago	38	39	.494
Detroit	38	41	.481
Cleveland	37	43	.463
Boston	32	44	.421
St. Louis	31	52	.373

Results July 8

Detroit 5, New York 2.
Washington 6, Cleveland 3.
Washington 5, Cleveland 4.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 4.
Chicago 11, Philadelphia 6.
St. Louis 4, Boston 1.

Results July 9

Boston 4, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 9, Boston 2.
Washington 3, Cleveland 2.
New York 11, Detroit 7.
New York 7, Detroit 6.

Joe Cronin's Washington Senators are not giving the New York Yankees an inch in their battle to hold first place in the American Baseball League. Another whole week has passed and, while the Yankees played .333-per-cent baseball, the Senators won five-straight games. It was a decidedly profitable week for Washington with two-straight against the fading Yankees and three-straight against a fighting Cleveland outfit.

The Senators are not only leading the American League standing; but they are playing first-place baseball. No other team in the circuit won five games without defeat during the past seven days. The Athletics, as much as counted out for this season, slipped back some more. They are now 12½ games behind the Senators and, although they lost nothing in the race with the Yankees, neither did they improve their chances.

With the season now at its vital point, the backers of the Yankees are weakening on their selection. Pitching has fallen below par and the veteran morale of the club is slow to reach the heights necessary to lift the team out of its apparent slump. The old hitting is there only in spots. Yesterday New York fans were given hope. The pitching to win the doubleheader against the Detroit Tigers was mediocre; but the hitting offset that. The mighty Babe Ruth smashed three home runs, two in the first game and one in the second and Bill Dickey helped immensely by batting in six runs.

With the exception of Cleveland the other clubs played pretty fair ball during the seven days; Chicago winning four out of seven, Detroit five out of eight, Boston three out of six and St. Louis three out of seven. Cleveland won only two out of seven. It should be mentioned, however, that the Indians were on the road and facing the leaders, Washington and the Yankees.

Aiken Knights Win In Polo Final, 14 to 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., July 10—The Aiken Knights team, composed of G. H. Bostwick, F. Skiddy von Stade Jr., Stewart B. Iglehart, and John R. Fell Jr., scored an overwhelming victory in the final match of the high-goal handicap series for the Meadow Brook Club Cups, yesterday on International Field, winning from the Aknusti four with the Gerry brothers, Robert L. Jr. and Elbridge T., coupled with W. Averill Harriman and James P. Mills, by a score of 14 to 8. The winners were in receipt of a handicap of two, but never needed it.

Meadow Brook Club Polo Cups—Final Round

Pos.	Aiken Knights	Aknusti
No. 1—G. B. Bostwick		W. A. Harriman
No. 2—F. S. von Stade		James P. Mills
No. 3—S. B. Iglehart		E. T. Gerry
Back—J. R. Fell Jr.		R. L. Gerry Jr.

Score—Aiken Knights 14, Aknusti 8. Goals—Bostwick 4, von Stade 4, Fell 4, by handicap 2 for Aiken Knights; R. Gerry 3, Harriman 2, E. Gerry 2, Mills for Aknusti. Umpires—Richard Allison and Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

West Indians Score 314

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., July 10 (Canadian Press)—The British West Indies collared the bowling and ran up a first-innings score of 314 runs opening its cricket match with Nottinghamshire Saturday. At the close of play Notts had scored 38 runs for one wicket. George Headley, the West Indies "Black Bradman," had the finest innings of the touring batsmen, running up 66 runs in less than two hours, but the whole team was effective. Best of the Notts bowlers, Cox's three wickets cost him 31 runs apiece.

Watt Defeats Rainville

MONTREAL, July 10 (Canadian Press)—Laird Watt, youthful Montreal tennis player, defeated Marcel Rainville, Canadian Davis Cup player, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, for the Province of Quebec men's tennis championship Saturday.

Frankie Parker Wins Claycourt Tennis Singles

Tidball and Mako Capture Doubles Championship After a Struggle

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 10—Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, the United States junior champion, added the national claycourt title to his list of tennis laurels here yesterday in the finals of the annual tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. As 2000 spectators looked on from the stands of the Chicago Town and Tennis Club, Parker defeated C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. The brevity of the victory was more of a surprise than the issue itself.

Mako and his mate, Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles, captured the doubles championship after a bitter struggle with Robert L. Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas. The score was 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, 4—6, 6—0, in this affair.

A point analysis of the Parker-Mako match showed the winner scoring 100 points, the loser 68. The second set was the most one-sided, with 31 points for Parker and 19 for Mako. The first set was won by Parker, 34 to 23, and the third, 35 to 26.

United States Claycourt Tennis Championship Singles—Semifinal Round

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, Texas, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Final Round

Parker defeated Mako 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Jack P. Tidball and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Frederic Mercur, Harrisburg, Penna., and J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

Final Round

Tidball and Mako defeated Bryan and McDiarmid, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, 4—6, 6—0.

College Chess Begins Tourney at Chicago

Intercollegiate Chess Championship Standing

Player and College	Points Won	Lost
M. C. Stark, Harvard	2	0
N. D. Beckhardt, C. C. N. Y.	2	0
Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago	1	0
Seymour Osher, Illinois	1	1
E. M. Brosodi, Yale	1	1
J. J. Naviski, Maine	1	1
W. E. Lamb Jr., California	1	1
R. E. Carlson, Northwestern	0	1
Robert Wilson, Michigan	0	1
J. D. Matheson, West Point	0	1
M. E. Valk, Wisconsin	0	2

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 10—On a 60-foot chessboard with living chessmen, Dr. Maurice S. Kuhns of this city, president of the National Chess Federation, defeated Dr. Allen D. Albert of this city at the Century of Progress here yesterday. It was the first of a series of outdoor chess games in the court of the Hall of Science.

Twenty moves were required for Kuhns to checkmate the red king. The players were seated at a regulation chessboard overlooking the large board. Their moves were called by a herald, and the living pieces on the main board, dressed in medieval Persian costumes, moved to corresponding positions.

In the intercollegiate series, Justin J. Naviski of Maine defeated Edward M. Borsodi of Yale University in a second-round match, in 41 moves. The summary:

Intercollegiate Chess Championship Tournament—First Round

Martin C. Stark, Harvard, defeated Melvin E. Valk, Wisconsin, in 20 moves.

Vladimir Grigorieff, University of Chicago, defeated Willis E. Lamb Jr., University of California, in 21 moves.

Seymour Osher of Illinois, defeated Reynold E. Carlson, Northwestern, in 33 moves.

Edward M. Brosodi, Yale, defeated Robert Wilson, Hillsdale College, Michigan, in 55 moves.

Nathan D. Beckhardt, College of the City of New York, defeated Justin J. Naviski, University of Maine, in 35 moves.

Second Round

Justin J. Naviski, Maine, defeated Edward M. Borsodi, Yale, in 41 moves.

Willis E. Lamb Jr., California, defeated John D. Matheson, West Point, in 33 moves.

Martin C. Stark, Harvard, defeated Seymour Osher, Illinois, in 37 moves.

Nathan D. Beckhardt, College of the City of New York, defeated Melvin E. Valk of Wisconsin after 37 moves.

Gloucester Scores 422 Runs for Four

LONDON, July 10 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores in first-class cricket matches getting under way Saturday:

Derby, 417 for six (Storer, 59; Worthington, 131, not out); against Worcester, at Chesterfield.

Gloucester, 422 for four (Hammond, 130; Dacre, 78; Sinfield, 170, not out); against Surrey, at Bristol.

Yorkshire, 273 for five (Leyland, 147, not out); against Northamptonshire, at Leeds.

Lancashire, 326 for four (Hopwood, 136, not out; Iddon, 66); against Leicestershire, at Leicester.

Essex, 252 (Taylor, 57; Nichols, 59; Freeman, four for 68; Kent, 121 for four, at Folkestone.

Somerset, 149 (James Langridge, six for 44); Sussex, 64 for no wickets (Bowley, 74, not out), at Taunton.

Glamorgan, 310 for nine (Dyson, 67); against Warwickshire, at Cardiff.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	56	34	.622
Nashville	49	40	.551
New Orleans	48	41	.539
Birmingham	46	44	.522
Chattanooga	44	46	.489
Atlanta	42	49	.462
Knoxville	39	47	.453
Little Rock	33	56	.371

Results July 8

New Orleans 8, Atlanta 6.
Memphis 7, Nashville 0.
Birmingham 11, Knoxville 10.
Little Rock 7, Chattanooga 3.
Chattanooga 5, Little Rock 4.

Results July 9

Birmingham 5, New Orleans 0.
Birmingham 4, New Orleans 2.
Atlanta 4, Knoxville 2.
Knoxville 7, Atlanta 6.
Memphis 2, Chattanooga 1.
Memphis 8, Chattanooga 3.

Yale Oarsmen Elect Jackson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 10 (AP)—John H. Jackson of New Haven has been elected captain of the Yale varsity crew for next season, the Yale Athletic Association announced today. Jackson was elected Saturday night after the Yale crew finished second to Washington in the national intercollegiate rowing championship at Long Beach, Calif. A junior, Jackson was captain of his freshman crew and stroked the varsity boat during his sophomore year. He rowed No. 6 in the losing race against Harvard this year and was moved to No. 4 for the national regatta.

The World's Business

Overheard

FIRST LADY: "Did you hear what those Frenchmen are doing?"

Second lady: "No."

First lady: "They are only giving you $700 in French money for $1000."

The above reminds one of the story of the London hotel clerk who, soon after Britain's lapse off the gold standard, tried to explain to a customer why the hotel had stopped changing pounds into foreign money. "That foreign money," he said, plaintively, "won't stay still any longer. It's jumping around all over the place, so we thought we'd better stop changing our money into it."

Business Recovery

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., has been unfolding a dizzy picture of business improvement in our columns for the last 15 weeks. It has been said of the agency, "once they were forecasters, now they are recorders," meaning that business recovery is here, not just around the corner. There are, however, several flies in the ointment. Speculation is too prevalent. Moreover, goods are being forced out of plants at a furious rate in anticipation on future discipline by Nira. Industrial output has increased by no less than 35 per cent since the third week in March. Yet the hole in buying power has by no means been filled up. If these goods are to get into consumers' hands, wages and employment must advance. This is what Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his fellow "commissars," as the Herald Tribune now facetiously refers to them, are continually reminding American industry.

High Wages

This emphasis on the need for wages to move ahead of prices, in defiance of so-called economic law, is a testimony to the fact that the lessons of the boom era have been thoroughly digested by the new bureaucracy in Washington. The lessons are all available in Prof. F. C. Mills' tome, "Economic Tendencies in the War." This is another book which has played a great part in influencing the molder of America's new economic policy. Dr. Mills provides a detailed review of the shares of the social product taken by capital and labor. Between 1899 and 1914, he shows, real earnings of workers increased by 1.4 per cent a year, real income of an average bondholder declined by 1.2 per cent a year, and real income of the average stockholder advanced by 1.2 per cent a year. What a difference is shown in the boom period from 1922 to 1929! According to Dr. Mills' figures, real wages advanced by 2.1 per cent a year, bondholders suffered a slight decline in real income of 0.1 per cent a year, and common stockholders gained in real income at the phenomenal rate of 16.4 per cent a year. There is no further need to inquire into the reason for the excess plant that seemed like a white elephant in 1930. A common stockholder doesn't eat more than the usual quota of eggs for his breakfast. So he plowed his profits back into plant and will more plant represented by bigger, but not better, issues of securities.

Defeatism

"Our earth is degenerate in these latter days; bribery and corruption are common; children no longer obey their parents; every man wants to write a book; and the end of the world is evidently approaching." No, this is not an outburst from a latter-day defeatist, but a transliteration of an inscription found on a tablet in a museum in Constantinople about 2800 B. C.!

Money

"Money derives its power, not from the substance of which it is made, but from its quantity."
—Lord Desborough, in a pamphlet "On Money."

Have We the Wit?

Dr. Mills closes his book with these words:

"The economic insecurity, the marked inequalities of distribution, the collapse that crowned the expansion we must learn to avoid. But the period brought also increasing productivity, an expanding volume of production, an advance in the real rewards of the average man, desirable objectives all, under any economic system. A fruitful lesson concerning the attainment of these objectives is to be learned from experiences of the last decade, if we have the wit to profit by them." These words have apparently been pasted up over the desks of the new bureaucracy in Washington. H. B. E.

Interest Rates In South African Banks Are Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—South African commercial banks have lowered the interest rates on fixed deposits and savings bank deposits from 2½ per cent (for 12 months) to 2 per cent, and from 1 per cent to ½ per cent (for under 12 months and over six).

The new rates are said to be the lowest ever quoted here and are a reflection of the vast sums of money in this country now awaiting investment.

It is expected that the example of the banks will be followed by building societies, and that money will become even cheaper.

Three Doubles Titles Decided at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 10 (AP)—The United States gained a share in one of the three doubles lawn tennis finals completing the annual play at Wimbledon Saturday.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, former Californian, teamed with Mme. René Mathieu of France to win the women's doubles crown, beating Freda James and Mrs. A. M. Yorke, British pair, 6—2, 9—11, 6—4.

Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon defending champions, retained their men's doubles title by defeating Jiro Sato and Ryosuke Nunoi of Japan, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

It was largely due to the great playing of Borotra that the French combination won the title for the second successive year. After an indifferent first set, Borotra was the master player of the two teams, although at times he lapsed into mistakes.

Brugnon gave his doubles partner fine support, but it was Borotra that sent the ball sizzling to the base line when points were needed. Having no other alternative in the face of the Frenchmen's brilliant play, Sato and Nunoi resorted to defensive tennis, with the hope their opponents would make errors. The errors, however, were few and far between.

The German team of Gottfried von Cramm and Hilda Krahwinkel captured the mixed doubles championship, beating Nat G. Farquharson of South Africa and Mary F. Heeley of England, 7—5, 8—6, in the final.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	59	40	.596
Portland	58	40	.591
Los Angeles	56	40	.583
Hollywood	55	42	.567
Oakland	45	53	.459
Missions	45	55	.450
Seattle	36	59	.378
San Francisco	37	61	.378

Results July 8

Sacramento 3, Oakland 2.
Missions 7, Los Angeles 5.
Hollywood 12, San Francisco 4.
Hollywood 3, San Francisco 1.
Portland 5, Seattle 2.

Results July 9

Oakland 1, Sacramento 0.
Sacramento 6, Oakland 5.
Portland 11, Seattle 9.
Portland 4, Seattle 3.
Los Angeles 10, Missions 4.
Missions 5, Los Angeles 3.
Hollywood 12, San Francisco 9.
San Francisco 5, Hollywood 4.

British Tennis Team Named

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—Six members of the British Wightman Cup team, among them Miss Dorothy E. Round, who gave Mrs. Helen Wills Moody a sensational battle before bowing in the final round at Wimbledon Saturday, were named today to compete in the annual competition with the American team at Forest Hills, L. I., Aug. 4 and 5. Members of the team are Miss Round, Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, Mary Heeley, Freda James, Betty Nuthall and Margaret Scriven. They will sail for the United States on the Britannic July 15.

Demand for Motor Fuel in May Shows Increase of 6 P. C.

WASHINGTON, July 10—For the first time since January, the indicated domestic demand for motor fuel in May, totaling 33,999,000 barrels, registered an increase of 6 per cent over the like month last year. This compared with declines of 3.3 per cent in April, 4.5 per cent in March, 5 per cent in February and an increase of 1.4 per cent in January over the corresponding months of 1932. May exports of motor fuel, however, were only 2,129,000 barrels, or less than half of the total for May, last year.

The statistics of kerosene showed little change in May, says the Bureau of Mines, but the domestic demand for gas oil and fuel showed the usual seasonal decline. The indicated domestic demand for lubricants continued its rapid increases from the low of January.

Refineries operated at 69 per cent of their capacity in May, compared with 67 per cent for April. Daily average runs continued to rise being 2,398,000 barrels, compared with 2,294,000 in April. Most of the gain was recorded in domestic crude, although runs of foreign crude also rose considerably.

With East Texas field production showing a material increase, whereas operations had been su

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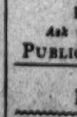

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Woman and Miss
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PAYMENTS as low as $4.50 a month
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It BEATS as it Sweeps as it Cleans
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During July $165.00 Sizes 12 to 40

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1209 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

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The Cream of All Ice Creams
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MAKE liberal commission easily selling Guaranteed "Run-Resist" Hosiery. Wears like iron. Dignified work, no canvassing. WHITNEY HOSIERY, 381B Fourth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG AMERICAN, graduate Principia College; year study in Spain; speaks Spanish fluently; desires position American firm foreign business, Box M-335, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 2900, Chicago.

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Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR RENT—Seashore cottage, Annisquam, Gloucester, Mass.; five bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; beautiful view; private bathing beach. Mrs. EDWARD A. SCHUMANN, 15 Pelham Road, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

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N. Y. C., 446 West End Ave. (91st), near Riverside Drive—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5843.

N. Y. C.—Cool 4-room apartment near Columbia; very reasonable to right person; every convenience. Call University 4-4265.

WASHINGTON APTS.—Cut your hotel bill ½; 1-4 rms. beautifully furn.; weekly rates; free refrig.; parking; elevators, maid serv. 138 Washington St., Brighton, near Com. Ave. Sta. 2777.

BOATS

Boat (Cabin Cruiser), 53 ft. long
For information, write MRS. KATHERINE COSBY, 721 Byrd Pk. Court, RICHMOND, VA.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

OVERLOOKING ocean, 4-room furnished cottage with large screened porch, all improvements; available for 4 weeks or longer; reasonable. MRS. M. AITKEN, 113 Maydower Road, Squantum, Mass.

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POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food; all conveniences; attractively furnished. $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet.

FOOD PRODUCTS

IT WOULD give me great pleasure to serve rolls and pastry to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. LEVER, 58 Clearway St., Suite 5, Boston.

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FURNITURE in good taste for every room, from homes, very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, studio beds. LLOYDS AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60 St., N. Y. C.

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GENERAL houseman and cook, references required. Address Box 52, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1367 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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Combination country and seashore, private beach, tennis courts; dine on porch in salt air; hospitable, comfortable; moderate in price; booklet on request.

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SUNRISE AND SUNSET VIEW REST HOME, Portsmouth, R. I.—For rest and study; location in country; transportation to Christian Science churches provided. MARY L. D. TREMBLAY, 52 Middle Road; tel. 196 ring 11.

ROOMS AND BOARD

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Lidstone: 37 Thurloe Pl., So. Kensington
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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

No. 348

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the many commentators on hymnody has referred to William Tans'ur—who insisted on the apostrophe in his name—as an eccentric. He was an organist and teacher in England, but his fame carried far. For in the Boston Gazette of 1767 was this announcement:

"Tans'ur's Royal Melody Compleat . . . may be had at John Perkins's shop in Union Street, Boston, next door to Mr. Frederick William Geyer's. N. B. At the same place may be had a large assortment of Paper Hanging for Rooms."

In the "Compleat Melody" of 1734, Bangor Tune appeared, as "composed in three parts, W. T." The melody itself may have antedated this arrangement. But Bangor Tune is famous. Carlyle has a reference to it in his Cromwell, when he cites one Hodgson: "The Lord General made a halt and sang the 117th . . . at the foot of Doon Hill; there we uplift it to the tune of Bangor, and roll it strong and great against the sky." Carlyle (or Hodgson) was anticipating, unless the tune is really far earlier than Tans'ur. But lines by Burns also celebrate the music, and show how singing went in the good old days. He wrote:

Make haste and turn King David owre
And lilt wi' holy clangor;
O double verse come gie us four,
And skirl up the Bangor.

This tune was especially popular in Scotland, and a Scottish dame is remembered who could—or would—sing no other. Whatever the rest of the congregation might "skirl up," she always sang Bangor.

No. 336

JOHN WESLEY'S copy of the old German collection from which Winchester New was taken is still preserved in the library of the Wesleyan College, Richmond, Eng. It was Freylinghausen's Gesangbuch, on which Wesley drew for his Hymnal of 1753. This tune appeared in the edition of 1704, altered from a melody in the Musical Handbook of Spiritual Melodies, Hamburg, 1690. It was first sung to words by Crasselius, a poet of Saxony.

The words used here, by Sir Robert Grant (1785-1838), are of exceptional beauty and interest. Grant was born at Inverness, educated at Cambridge University, and in 1826 was Member of Parliament for Inverness—for a time Privy Councilor. In 1834, he was sent to Bombay as its governor. His poems were collected by his brother, Lord Glenelg, and "The starry firmament on high" had this note: "This is intended as a sequel or counterpart to Addison's hymn, 'The spacious firmament.' It corresponds to the latter portion of the Nineteenth Psalm as Addison's does to the former."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"12 a. m." (H. T. C.)—The correspondent submits for discussion the following extract from an advertisement:

A bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily, except Saturdays, from 10 until 12 a. m.

Noon is properly designated as "12 m." In order to avoid any possibility of confusion, the change of the hours to "10 a. m. until noon" is recommended.

Varied (T. C. R.)—The correspondent writes:

This is a comment on the pronunciation of "varied" as given in the Monitor recently. The indication was that the second syllable is "rid"; that is, the same sound (but not accent) as the first syllable of "riddle." To me, that is too short, too clipped-off, to be natural. To illustrate my point, let us start with a familiar word:

Mary=May'-ry (not "merry"!).
Vary=vay'-ry (not "very"!).
Varied=vary'-ry'd (same as "vary" but with the 'd ending).

The same vowel sound is in the plural of "merey." Is the second syllable of "mercies" the same as the first syllable of "scissors"?

Take the two words "candid" and "candied." Our favorite dictionary says their pronunciation is identical. If I am asked for a "candid" criticism, may I give a "candied" criticism? Surely it would be easy to misunderstand. But I feel sure there is a difference between these two words, as spoken by the educated and careful persons of my acquaintance.

We can quite agree that cultured speakers (at least those of our acquaintance) make a distinction between "candid" and "candied." The latter is pronounced with a trace of the "quick-long" *e* in the last syllable. If the distinction is made here, there is no reason why it should not carry over into "varied"—and we believe that it does.

Our columns are open to the publishers of Webster's in the event they wish to comment on this point.

Betty Bee

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In the Nursery

BETTY BEE paused to speak with a nurse who, together with many other nurses, was attending the babies in the nursery. As each egg hatched, a nurse promptly fed the youngster with bee milk, which is carried in a special gland in the head.

With the worker bees, this nursing lasts but a few days, then honey and pollen are fed to them. When a new queen is developed, however, there is much ado with the nurses fussing and bustling about. She, too, is fed the nourishing milk that is given the ordinary bees. But when more sustaining food is needed, no coarse pollen and honey are to be her fare. Instead, she receives a rarer food known as "royal jelly" which is given her abundantly.

Betty Pee knew that the egg that would hatch her future queen started as a worker egg. It had been removed to an enlarged chamber and, under the ministrations of the bees, had increased until it was five or six times its original size.

From the same humble beginning that had been her own, a glorious creature, so different in characteristics that it might have belonged to another race, would emerge. Betty Bee could not understand but she knew it was true.

Brevities

Boston Herald: If the home town paper told all the facts in its wedding stories, it would say that the groom was in the conventional black and the bride's pa in the conventional red.

Punch: A London tailor offers to repair his customers' clothes for nothing. This of course enables them to live rent free.

Detroit News: We must have been 13 years of age before learning that the wrinkles are not sewed into a linen suit.

Numerist: One large millinery establishment now has a lounge for the use of its customers. The idea is to provide them with a place where they can rest for a few minutes while the fashion changes.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotations for Today

LOVE looks not with the eyes,
but with the mind,
And therefore is wing'd
Cupid painted blind.
—SHAKESPEARE

In Lighter Vein

London Opinion

Coach Driver: "It WAS to have been the annual outing of the Spindlebury Debating Society, but they've been here all day debating where they should go!"

Advice

"The thing for you to do," said the friend, "is to stop thinking about yourself—to bury yourself in your work."

"And me a concrete mixer!"—*Acco Press.*

Funnier

"I think it's a disgusting state of affairs when one reads of comedians earning more than Cabinet ministers."

"Oh, I don't know! On the whole, they're funnier!"—*Answers.*

Great Poems

"Sometimes a great poem can do
more than legislation"—
Inspire the citizens and put pep into
the nation.
Sometimes a great poem can do
more than the toil of hours
To restore good will to countries
and peace to powers.
Sometimes a great poem can do
more than great persuasion,
But where is the great bard who will
rise to the occasion?
Sometimes a great poem can do
more than the sword or gun—
Read a verse, good, bad or worse,
and watch the enemy run!
Sometimes a great poem can do
more than our brawn or brain,
Yet, when we mail our great poems
in—they bounce right back
again.
—A. F. H. (with apologies to all long-suffering editors.)
—*Pathfinder.*

Strange Advertising

"Man wanted for gardening," reads an ad in a Terre Haute paper. "Also to take charge of a cow, who can sing in the choir and pump an organ." Which reminds us of the old ad asking for "a strong horse to do the work of a country minister."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Explicit

A lady engaged an Irish cook, purchased apples and plums, and requested the cook to make tarts. Entering the kitchen next day she saw six tarts, each bearing the letters "T. A." in icing. The lady complimented her servant on her skill in pastry-cooking, and inquired the meaning of the letters.

"Well, ma'am," said Bridget, "I thought you might get mixed up, so them three with 'T. A.' means 'Tis Apples,' and the other three with 'T. A.' means 'Tain't Apples'!"—*Whitely Seaside Chronicle.*

Too Good to Be True

Blinks: "You say he has a wonderful wife?"

Jinks: "Has he? Say, she lets him have two hooks in the closet, two drawers in his chiffonier, all for himself."—*Grit.*

The Difference

Wife: "Before we were married you used to send round a dozen roses every week."

Husband: "Roses are easy. This week I'm going to send round two tons of coal and a joint of beef."—*Answers.*

The Reason

Gentleman (who is visiting, to little boy of the house): "And why won't you let me take you on the river in a nice boat?"

Little Boy: "Oh, please, Mr. Tubbs, because I heard pa tell ma that you can hardly keep your head above water, and—and—I can't swim."—*Montreal Star.*

Grocery Store Ad

Large line of fresh water fish must be seen to be appreciated and smelt

African Golf

Explorer has discovered an African tribe of men who beat the ground with sticks as a sign of pique.—News Item.

Well, well! Fancy golf spreading to equatorical Africa!—*Smith's Weekly* (Sydney, Australia).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Sponge gave Blackie another lesson in cat and dog friendship today—
After finishing her dinner she came over and started nibbling at some of our food—
But every now and then she would look around to see if Blackie was watching her—
She not only was doing that but was coming closer and closer all the time—
"She won't be able to hold out much longer," I said as I reached for another mouthful—

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Twin Falls, Idaho

MARION was only ten, and there were three other children in the family, her twin brother and two sisters. Dresses, shoes, and hats were always passed along and divided among the girls of the family, and it wasn't often that Marion had anything new from the store.

Then came a wonderful day when it was announced at school that in a story-writing contest Marion had won first prize, and she found herself in possession of a silver dollar, the first she had ever possessed!

When Mother asked how she wanted to spend it, this was Marion's answer: "Well, Mother, you see we three girls can share up our clothes, but Marvin hasn't anyone. Let's buy him some brand-new shoes."

It is pleasant to relate that it was found possible for both Marion and Marvin to have new shoes.

Able to Give

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

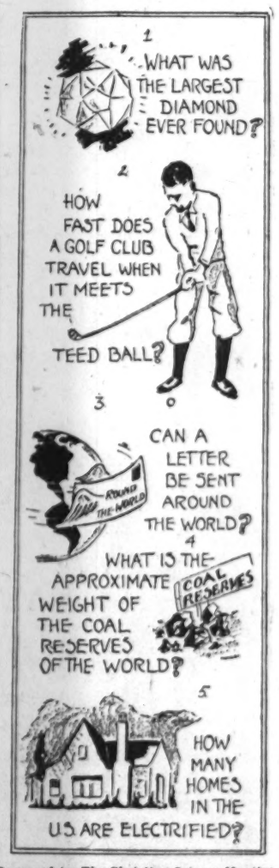
ONE evening recently the largest concert hall in the city was crowded to the doors, and many who wished to find entrance had to be turned away. Who were the popular artists who attracted so eager an audience?

They were the street musicians of Edinburgh, who know what it is, day in and day out, to make music amid the roar of traffic, among passers-by who hurry along seemingly indifferent.

On that happy evening, signs of lack and competition did not exist for these men or for any who heard them. For they were giving, joyfully giving. They had united to give a concert to provide funds for the establishment of occupational centers, to give work, stimulus, interest, and help to Edinburgh's workless. They were at work themselves to solve the unemployment problem.

Is it any wonder that everyone was happy and that the concert was a great success? "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Pict-O-Grams


1
WHAT WAS THE LARGEST DIAMOND EVER FOUND?
2
HOW FAST DOES A GOLF CLUB TRAVEL WHEN IT MEETS THE TEED BALL?
3
CAN A LETTER BE SENT AROUND THE WORLD?
4
WHAT IS THE APPROXIMATE WEIGHT OF THE COAL RESERVES OF THE WORLD?
COAL RESERVES
5
HOW MANY HOMES IN THE U.S. ARE ELECTRIFIED?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

What They Say

An Economist's View

"Not only is one man's expense another man's income, but one man's debt is another man's credit."—*Henry Kittredge Norton, economist.*

Business Folk

"It is essential that business people have more character, more stability and more moral purpose in life."—*Sir Josiah Stamp.*

Amusements

BOSTON

fine arts BEGINS TODAY
Glorious Viennese Operetta
'Der Liebling von Wien'
With WILLY FORST, star of "Two Hearts," "Mona Lisa"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Culture in the Country

MR. OWEN D. YOUNG tells the National Education Association in connection with rural school development that in the near future "the country may be the land of culture; the provincials will live only in the cities." This speculative forecast impels a little rumination as to what it will take to make the American countryside really a habitat of culture in a greater degree than now obtains.

Among the forces that have broken through the one-time isolation of country living Mr. Young lists the motorcar, good roads, the telephone, the radio and motion pictures. All these facilitate the hoped-for redistribution of population from congested cities to rural areas. The electrical industry, by wider transmission or more scattered generating of power, raises a hope both for decentralization of industry and for electrification of farms. The rustic may command invention's labor-saving and space-annihilating devices—that is, if he has the money, and farm relief efforts are trying to help him get the money.

But is it to be assumed that either an increase of leisure or of wealth is automatic assurance of a rise of culture? Hardly. Whether in city or country, the result depends on the use to which the time and means are put. Probably the reason so many place hope in a rural culture is that to them the country signifies peacefulness and quietude. An hour of meditation on a hillside is likely to tap deeper wells of culture than an hour of fast driving in an eight-cylinder roadster. To convey to the country the hurry of the city would be the opposite of gain. Rural culture should mean improvement in intellectual avocations and the graces of living, and if it is to retain its present essence should include its meed of leisure for contemplation.

One reason why Mr. Young applauds the rural school is that it is today increasingly a social center for the community. This is indeed one of its values. But it may be recalled that the old-time schoolhouse, however humble, was also something of a social, and even cultural, center. It often had its literary society and sometimes its community sings, not to mention box suppers. While the literary society could not afford lectures by imported novelists, its own membership provided talent for debates that were lively enough. And as for the singing, the country folk would do that for themselves, too.

Much of the virtue of this rural culture of the past was in the fact that it made its own intellectual and artistic exercise instead of taking it spoon-fed as by radio and motion picture. If we are to have a new rural culture, by all means let it not be taken vicariously, as the city man too often takes his athletics and amusements, but let it be first-hand.

Part of the eminence of the school as a social center is attributed by Mr. Young to what he considers the decline of the rural church. Granting, as he analyzes it, that community activities have moved to the school, it may not be altogether a loss that religion is thus separated from some of its convivial excrescences. Probably, too, the increased freedom of movement has taken away some of the disciplinary force of social condemnation which the church used so effectively, and unfortunately sometimes misused, in a closed rural community. Church consolidations, like school consolidations, have tended, too, to reduce the number, though not the importance, of rural churches.

Whatever the status of the churches, it may be seriously questioned whether actual religion is declining in the country. Hitherto, much of the vitality of rural culture has been rooted in its religious and moral tone. If rural culture of the future is to be an improvement over the present, if it is to escape the superficiality of much that passes for culture in the cities, it must be more than mere intellectuality or æstheticism, it must have something of the traditional moral vigor of characters nurtured in the open.

Mattern, Safe as Usual

"SAFE at Anadyr, Chukotka, Siberia. Jimmie Mattern." Significant, that first word of the message that told a waiting civilization of the arrival of the American flier, missing since June 15, at a remote trading post in the far northeast corner of Siberia.

"Safe."

Not "saved" or "rescued," but a statement of a continuous condition of well-being, of good work in the past and more good work to come. And certainly "Jimmie" Mattern flies with that thought in all his work. His calmness after the crack-up in Russia last year, his continued efforts to finish this flight despite a series of discouraging conditions which would have made most aviators give up and turn back, have all been carried out, not with bravado, not with a dogged determination to go through at all cost, but rather with an assurance that discouragements are just a part of the game, that they really can't hold him back and that he will calmly "carry on."

That this "safe" attitude is characteristic of "Jimmie" Mattern is seen in the thoughts of his friends, those who, knowing him, have felt his mental approach to the problems of flying. The last issue of United States Air Services Weekly, published after "Jimmie" had been missing fifteen days, writes of the lack of news in a most casual manner, as follows:

> Lieut. James Mattern, United States Army Air Corps, Reserves, climaxing his aerial career in a flight winning the plaudits of the world, is, at this writing, down in some isolated section of Siberia, or possibly on one of the numerous Aleutian Islands or perhaps at some out-of-the-way Alaskan point. His intimate friends do not concede the possibility that anything else could have happened to the 28-year-old Texan flier on the Khabarovsk-Nome hop of his solo round-the-world flight.

Not for a moment is disaster or accident accepted here. And yesterday's message confirms every line of his friends' reading of the way of the man.

There naturally will arise the question of the value of the flight, as to what benefit aviation can gain from his effort. His objectives were two: First, to break the round-the-world speed record; the second, to make the first solo flight around the world. The second appears the more worthy and the only one possible now. Its value is the imagination-capturing possibilities of a solo flight over what will probably be a great aerial trade route in the future.

While Italy's Balbo and America's Lindbergh are exploring the north Atlantic route, the far less explored commercial field of the Orient opens to north American trade, and the route of "Jimmie" Mattern appears as the logical course of future Pacific commercial air travel. As the Lindbergh solo flight focused attention on Atlantic possibilities, Mattern's flight should put the spotlight on the northern Pacific.

"Jimmie" Mattern in the very failure to make his first objective promises to make his second one really worth while. While a successful solo flight would have caused a public stir, his overcoming of obstacles and his coming through safe after being missing for twenty-two days place a unique emphasis on his work and on opportunities in the Pacific area.

Moley and the Muse

THE times are deeply indebted to Prof. Raymond Moley; and Professor Moley is deeply indebted to The Times. His political and economic erudition was not unappreciated at the World Economic Conference; but without The Times Mr. Moley's eminence in literature might have gone unsurmised even by himself.

Agamemnon, Helen of Troy, Julius Cæsar and Professor Moley have stirred the imaginations of poets ever since Homer first twanged his lyre; and of these, perhaps the most constant, the most unfailing inspiration has been Professor Moley. Many men have persuaded poets to sing their praises after their great deeds were accomplished; but Professor Moley has achieved the more considerable feat of persuading the poets to write about him some thousands of years before he was born.

It was a correspondent of The Times who claims to have first discovered this. Browsing in his Horace, he came upon these remarkable words, "*Vis consili expers Mole ruit sua*," which may be translated, "The World Economic Conference would collapse without Mr. Moley." (Such a rendering allows itself a certain latitude, of course, but surely the Declaration of Independence intended translations, as well as men, to be free.) The Greeks also commented on Moley, speaking of him picturesquely as a modest flower. "Black was the root," says Homer, "and milky-white the flower, Moly the name, for mortals hard to find." But once found, readers of the "Odyssey" will recollect how efficacious Homer thought Moly was.

Ovid, too, spoke of Moley in metaphorical and commendatory terms. "And what else is the herb Moly," he asks, "than the gift of staidness and temperance?" A most suitable gift, he might have continued, for every delegate to bring to an international conference.

The "Man-on-the-Curbstone"

IN THE current Yale Review is printed for the first time an essay written about 1901 by William Graham Sumner, American economist and historian. This article, entitled "Bequests of the Nineteenth Century," presents a singularly applicable analysis of problems bequeathed to the twentieth century. Among them is the "man-on-the-curbstone," product of democracy's evolution. "Ignorant, noisy, self-sufficient, dogmatic . . . he is the typical person who is referred to as the common man, the average citizen." Professor Sumner adds:

> The man-on-the-curbstone resents expert advice and the whole theory of special knowledge. He says that it is undemocratic, un-American, and that it shows distrust of the people. . . . He cannot afford to take expert advice, for he would confess his own incapacity for the functions which he has undertaken. He is like an incompetent autocrat who must be acted upon by a clever minister, by suggestion and insinuation, so that he may believe or at least pretend that the ideas originated in his own mind. Our politicians treat the man-on-the-curbstone in the same way.

A thirty-year-old statement scarcely rates as news, but Professor Sumner's assertion deserves thoughtful attention, particularly at this time. History, ancient and modern, will attest it. Illustration may be had in daily press reports ascribing Chancellor Hitler's phenomenal rise to his mastery of mass suggestion. Many of President Roosevelt's admirers describe him as "a master of public psychology."

If it be true that politicians control the man-on-the-curbstone by propaganda and suggestion, what becomes of the will of the people?—democracy's supposed sovereign. Even a record vote at the polls may in this event signify little as to the people's actual desire.

Because organized groups, or dominating individuals, can and do rule the man-on-the-curbstone, and because this constitutes a menace to democracy, should we throw overboard the democratic system of government and welcome with open arms some form of dictatorship? Such a procedure has its advocates and current events in the United States indicate a growing acceptance of the idea. But to cast off democracy because it has its faults is to surrender the last vestige of intelligent individuality. Such action would be very like pulling down the dike to stop the leak.

Rather, the individual man-on-the-curbstone must learn to value knowledge, and he must learn to recognize when he is exercising his own individuality and not merely serving as the tool of another's will. This involves more than mere book learning. There already exists an ever-increasing number of college and university graduates who pride themselves on being men-off-the-curbstone. They talk glibly of mob psychology, mass suggestion; but do these individuals pause to analyze their own actions when it comes to exercising their political privileges as citizens of a democracy? A certain amount of knowledge sometimes breeds a false sense of security quite as dangerous as the ignorance of the man-on-the-curbstone. In addition to technical knowledge, the people must have, in the words of Sir Josiah Stamp, "yet more character, more stability, and more moral purpose in life."

The process of education whereby this end may be achieved requires time and tremendous patience. But progress toward this goal, be it ever so slow, is preferable even to prosperity under a reign of dictatorial hypnosis.

Putting Permanency in Planning

PLANS already are being laid to consolidate whatever gains may be made under America's recovery program. Financial and industrial leaders meeting in Washington have busied themselves in preparing a sequel to the present emergency measure. In expectation that the Admmistration's program will succeed, they propose to have ready a plan to keep industry in the United States permanently on an even keel.

Notwithstanding that the Industrial Recovery Act by its terms is scheduled for only a two-year run, there is plain evidence that planning is being done which may be applied to a much longer term if the country approves. This is seen in the fact that Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, when naming the industrial advisory board, designated it also a long range planning committee. In this group are such men as Gerard Swope, Henry I. Harriman, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Walter S. Gifford, Henry S. Dennison and Fred I. Kent.

The evident purpose to make enduring the constructive features of the emergency measure is gratifying. If the program, as intended, stabilizes production and distribution, rids industry of long-endured destructive competitive practices, and extends social justice into business through decent wages and hours and harmonious labor relations, it would be folly to lose these advantages.

In all reason, if these objectives were obtained, they would seem quite as well suited to normal as to abnormal times. It would be contrary to common sense deliberately to woo the old-time industrial anarchy because normality had been attained. This, indeed, would constitute a sowing of the wind, with the whirlwind a fairly predictable harvest.

There is, of course, much fine-spun controversy about the constitutional and statutory limitations of any pioneering program. And many acts that hardly pass muster as permanent measures are sanctioned in an emergency. However, it seems tenable that any program which achieved signally constructive results would carry enough weight to promote a closer fitting of the letter of the law to the needs of the nation. It would be imperative as a symbol of political maturity that room be made for any system that works.

Hardly more than a decade ago, the nation failed to consolidate advantages gained by emergency coördination. Following the World War, during which industry was integrated and coördinated, American business was thrown abruptly back into its old channels. The undisciplined scramble that ensued had its curtain in the 1929 collapse.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act has been placed on the books with limitations of time similar to those in the Industrial Recovery Bill, yet both measures foreshadow momentous benefits. Their prospect for permanency lies in the discernment both of the leaders and of the people. It depends on the ability of the leaders to exemplify the superiority of a planned economy and on the willingness of the people to recognize such gains as may be made.

It is illogical to suppose that industry would welcome a return of the anti-trust laws against which it has contended so long. But to avert their return, industry will have to continue its concessions to labor and to the public. These concessions among other factors will mean submission to some form of governmental control. Consequently it is apparent that if industry is to carry on coöperatively, as it has evidenced a sustained desire to do, it will have to continue under some form of supervision very similar to the present recovery measure.

Hence, in view of the preparations to consolidate the gains now being won and in view of the objectives of industry, there is likelihood that the so-called emergency program will be continued for a long time and that the so far undefeated business cycle will have a new force with which to contend, namely, national planning.

Editorial Notes

Music still hath charms. Miss Maud Morgan, about to sail for Europe, told friends at the pier a story which recalls a good old picture in which Orpheus soothes the savage breasts of several lions with notes from a primitive harp. Playing her harp in a sylvan spot last fall, Miss Morgan found herself with an audience of eighteen turtles that had come out of hiding in a pool. Her experience encourages the pleasant surmise that something more than legend may have inspired the once-popular wall adornment.

The 349 business failures in the United States reported for the final week of June were the fewest in any like period since 1929. And that buoyant something in the air ought to prevent anyone from casually observing that there are fewer businesses left to fail.

John D. Rockefeller says you can't play golf without concentration. No. And the reason some people give up the game is because they haven't been able to concentrate their score by a dozen or so strokes.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Repeal, If It Comes, Will Be by Minority Vote

A COMMENT made by me in this column on the 19th of June concerning drinking at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago seems to have aroused a good deal of interest, and some criticism. I said at that time:

> A very marked contrast between this exposition and its predecessor is that furnished by the comparative lack of alcoholic temptation. Beer gardens there are in plenty, but oddly enough they seem to be patronized mainly for food. The old-fashioned bar is nonexistent, and in three days on the grounds I have seen no case of drunkenness.

A friend writes me in genial and kindly remonstrance that I must have been blind if I saw no drunkenness on the grounds, and that large bars are rapidly being opened. At the time I was in the exposition these bars, if opened, were pretty thoroughly concealed. I dined twice at "Old Heidelberg," the name of which would seem to suggest a certain connotation with beer, and although from my seat I could at all times see sixty or more diners, I never saw more than two or three steins of beer on the tables. At the very attractive little restaurant in the Horticultural Building no beer was apparent, although signs showed that it could be obtained if desired. The same thing was true of the restaurant in the Italian Building when I was there. I did not mean to say, and do not mean now to say, that there is not beer drinking—which is of course now legal—at the exposition, but that I saw very little of it. Indeed, one can go further than that and say that in fact, considering the opportunities and the great ballyhoo which has attended the legalization of beer, the amount of drinking visible either at the exposition, or anywhere else in the United States, is amazingly small.

* * *

To me this is evidence of the fact that eleven years of prohibition have to a very great extent eliminated the alcoholic appetite from the system of the average American. But unhappily the nation cannot greatly congratulate itself upon this fact. A great vested interest, at one time enormously enriched by the business of manufacturing and selling intoxicating liquors, may be for the moment disappointed by the lack of demand for its product, but is not going to permit the situation to continue long. Every possible method of suggestion and stimulation will be applied to reawakening the craving for alcoholic drink. No one can be blind to the fact that not only at places like the Chicago world's fair, but at every amusement resort, and in every great hotel, the seeming indifference of the masses to the newly proffered beer is a matter of general comment. But a country which has seen so many curious things effected by propaganda need not hope that this condition of indifference on the part of the public is going to be permitted to continue.

* * *

Another rather indignant correspondent takes issue with my suggestion that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, which unhappily seems to be almost assured, will be accomplished, of course, by a majority of the voters concerned, but by a narrow minority of the electorate of the whole country. Yet the reports that come in indicate that neither wets nor drys are voting in anything like their full voting strength. The drys particularly seem indifferent. Whether they are staying away because, as one correspondent says, they are convinced of the fallacy of prohibition, or whether it is because they are discouraged in the face of the vastly superior organization of the wet forces, or whether it is because they are jaded and downcast by reverses which have come upon them after they had thought they had thoroughly converted the nation to their point of view, is immaterial. The real fact of the matter is that in every State which has thus far voted on this subject the total vote has been in the neighborhood of half the normal vote of that community. In 12 states the votes of which are at hand, the total in the repeal election was 8,871,711, while in 1932 they cast 17,940,197 for President. Nor in any case so far has the vote for repeal been as nearly representative of the entire electorate as was the vote years ago by which the States went dry. During this month two States, hitherto regarded as bone dry, Alabama and Arkansas, will vote. Should they go wet the knell of nation-wide prohibition may be regarded as tolled. And should they go wet, and the repeal battle thereby be lost, it will be interesting to go back to the days when the Eighteenth Amendment was being ratified and discover whether the votes in its behalf were more representative of the entire electorate than are the votes now being taken for its repeal. Unquestionably so far as the movement has progressed, my early statement that repeal, if effected, would be carried by the majority of a small minority of the voters is unshakable.

The Romanity of Rome

THE odd but stirring word Romanity is certainly not my invention, but Fascism's. One sees it now and then in Fascist leaflets and newspapers and it conveys a definite idea. "The will of the nation," says one such leaflet, ". . . draws power and firmness from the supreme virtues of ancient Rome." To the tourist the present effects of this sense of Romanity are startling, overpowering. He who has not seen Rome since 1925, or even since 1930, has scarcely seen it at all. No other capital of Europe presents any such picture of a rushing forward surge, all the more remarkable by contrast with the sense of world stagnation caused by hard times.

All roads lead to Rome and likewise, it seems, all railroads. Fascism makes the trip inviting and inexpensive, as it wants the world to witness the *risorgimento* of its capital's spirit. No Italian visa is required for American passports and practically all of Rome's clustering museums and show places are absolutely free. Seventy per cent reduction is granted at the moment on all railroad fares to Rome and there is no season of the year when at least 25 per cent is not granted under conditions easy to comply with.

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At the railroad station how different is one's welcome from that of some years back. The baggage examination of the *dazio* or city octroi is conspicuous for its complete absence. And the ticket guard is so eager to be agreeable that you can scarcely induce him to take your ticket or even glance at it. With the most winning of smiles he waves you through the portals and you are in Rome, the far-spreading baths of Diocletian before your eyes and the magnificent fountain of the Piazza dell' Esedra hurling its clear jet high in air.

Romanity is everywhere. Every classic brick and scrap of travertine or marble is devotedly cherished and displayed, while the new metropolitan activity, alert and eager, drives the city on to ever new *grandezza*. Powerful and immaculate blue buses have replaced most of the old trolleys. Splendid modern shops line the Via Nazionale and the Corso. Old nests of slums have been cleaned out, replaced by broad avenues and parks, and new construction, solid and imposing in its lines to harmonize with classic architecture, springs up on every side.

To be specific, what changes have occurred in recent years?

Take the latest Baedeker, that of 1929, and you will see. You will rub your eyes in utter astonishment, for the city plan of that meticulous German cicerone, always the last word in accuracy, is now next to useless. It does not show the splendid Via Impero leading from the heart of the city to the Colosseum. It does not show the charming new isolation of the Campidoglio and Santa Maria in Aracoeli. The glorious green strip of hillside between these two now boasts a haughty imperial eagle and three live wolves, pedigreed descendants, no doubt, of the one that suckled Romulus and Remus, which add tone to a scene already replete with the romance of ancient times.

* * *

Nor does the map of 1929 give any hint of the emergence of the Tarpeian Rock from its sordid old surroundings, nor of the new avenue that leads to the theater of Marcellus, nor of the semicircle of the Market of Trajan, recently sheared of the miserable incrusted habitations of centuries.

Beside these notable changes one cannot fail to be struck by the new and splendid automobile roads diverging from Rome, the gorgeous speedway to Ostia, Rome's fashionable Lido, the Via Flaminia, the Aurelia, the Casilina, the Tiburtina, the Salaria and the Appia Nuova leading to and through the Pontine Marshes, whose reclamation and whose brand new capital, Littoria, constitute perhaps the most remarkable development of all.

All this Romanity is a cheering thing in a dark world and it has a pleasing effect upon all travelers who behold it, Granting that nationalistic aspiration is back of it, one yet must admit that such striving ambition is a wholesome sign. This battered old world cannot be downed. At one point or another it is sure to flare up to new activity like the great volcano that it is, and hope kept burning is likely to spread, given half a chance, with the all-conquering force that builds new worlds on old.

SYDNEY A. CLARK.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Making the Molds for Industry"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest your editorial entitled "Making the Molds for Industry" in the Monitor of June 30. There is no argument against the necessity of supporting the "recovery administration as it tries to keep its feet on the ground," as you refer to it. However, there is one feature presented by Secretary Wallace which calls for a reduction in the production of wheat and cotton which provokes no little thought-taking.

The existing enigma wherein thousands of people are without sufficient food and clothing in the midst of abundance does rightfully demand constructive action. But where does the problem of adjustment begin? The proposal of Mr. Wallace would force the restriction of cotton and wheat for the purpose of raising their market values, but is not the basic value of wheat or cotton founded upon human demand, and is not such a demand predicated largely upon necessity? This demand exists today, and is not being supplied, although there is an abundance of wheat and cotton with which to supply it.

Mr. Wallace contemplates distributing $100,000,000 to cotton growers; farmers in 300 counties throughout sixteen states, who will agree not to plant a full acreage of cotton. In addition to this sum, an administration expense must be provided to supply printed matter and carry out the work of 22,000 workers aiding in the drive.

After all is done, and assuming that the price of wheat and cotton goes up, what is to be said about the men, women and children in our midst who are still unfed and unclothed? Is it to be presumed that a rise in commodity prices will produce a greater buying power on the part of those already in need, or are we wrong in assuming that these thousands of needy ones have any part in our plan for prosperity?

As long as there is a considerable number of hungry and unemployed persons who seem to be victims of circumstances and not willing idlers, it seems that all efforts should be directed toward their betterment in preference to mere monetary price fixing. After all, what constitutes true prosperity? JOHN RALPH GRIFFITH.

Tulsa, Okla.

The Weltklub

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At a time when many are prepared to welcome any movement having world peace for its ideal, and especially one which exists largely to promote a friendly understanding among the youth of different nations, may I be allowed to draw your attention to an international club with which, in view of its comparative newness, many readers may not yet be acquainted, but which will no doubt interest them. This is the Weltklub, or "Welt-Union," which has its central office at 35 and 36, Luneburgerstrasse, Magdeburg, and which was founded three or four years ago by its president, Herr Johannes Clasen.

The club is open to everybody, without regard to age, sex, nationality or profession, these particulars, however, together with the languages known and the subjects of greatest interest usually being indicated beside the name of each member in the official list.

The club appeals particularly to university and school students and language teachers; it gives anybody of whatever walk of life opportunity for acquiring congenial and valuable friendships in any country abroad; it augments the language lessons of the schoolroom with living and personal practice, and runs an "exchange visit service."

There are at present somewhat more than 800 members, thirty-four lands being represented.

I would not trespass further on your space except to express the hope that any readers who feel sufficiently interested and who have the time to spare should write personally to Herr Clasen for fuller particulars of this embryo "world union." S. A. COOPER.

Lincoln, Eng.